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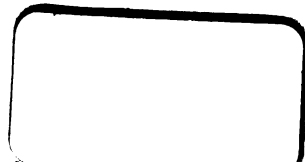
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Attention is here called to the fact that since the publication of this pamphlet the prices of Black's Law Dictionary and the Hornbook Series of text-books have been changed. Black's Law Dictionary now sells for \$6.50 delivered, and the text-books in the Hornbook Series now sell for \$4.25 per copy delivered.

West Publishing Company.

January, 1920.

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**RULES**  
**FOR**  
**ADMISSION TO THE BAR**  
**IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES**  
**OF THE UNITED STATES** c#

**IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1919**

**TOGETHER WITH**  
**THE CODE OF ETHICS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN BAR**  
**ASSOCIATION, ANNOTATED TO CASES IN POINT**

**COMPILED BY**  
**A. M. HENDRICKSON**  
**LIBRARIAN WEST PUBLISHING CO.**

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## **PREFACE**

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In setting forth the rules relating to admission to the bar of the United States Courts and the Courts of the several States and Territories, we have given the general requirements, rather than the forms prescribed in applying for examination and admission.

Reference is made in each instance to the publications in which the rules are set forth in full.

In most states pamphlets containing complete rules, forms to be used, etc., may be obtained from the clerk of court or the secretary of the Board of Bar Examiners, and those intending to apply for admission in any state are advised to write for same. The name of the clerk or other officer in each state to whom inquiries for information should be addressed is set forth in this pamphlet.

This edition includes valuable information in regard to the local Reports of each State, and other law books, especially valuable to the lawyer opening a new office.





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# **STANDARD RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR**

**Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar as Recommended  
by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar  
Association and Adopted by the American Bar Association  
August 29, 1918, at the Evening Session of the  
Meeting of the Association held in Cleveland.**

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Note that rule 8, although recommended by the Council on Legal Education,  
was not submitted to the American Bar Association and has not been adopted.

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(1) Examination for admission to the bar should be conducted in each state by a paid board of five members appointed by the highest appellate court.

(2) A law diploma should not entitle the holder to admission to the bar without examination by this board.

(3) The candidate should at the time of his admission be a citizen of the United States.

(4) He should also be a citizen of the state in which he is applying for admission, or prove that it is his intention personally to practice law therein.

(5) There should be an examination by the board as to the moral character of each applicant for admission to the bar, which examination should be in addition to the requirement of certificates as to his moral character, and in addition to the examination as to educational qualifications, and each applicant should satisfy the board as to his moral fitness to practice law. The applicant should be required to file with the board evidence that he is a person of good moral character which should include the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom should be members of the bar of the state,

and the affidavits should set forth how long a time, when, and under what circumstances those making the same have known the candidate and that he is to the knowledge of the affiants a person of good moral character.

(6) Three years' practice in states having substantially equivalent requirements for admission to the bar should be sufficient in the case of lawyers from other jurisdictions applying for admission on grounds of comity provided the board after an independent investigation is satisfied as to the moral character and professional standing of the applicant in the state from which he has removed.

(7) Every candidate should satisfy the board that he has passed the necessary requirements for entrance to the collegiate department of the state university of the candidate's state, or of such college or colleges as may be approved by the state board of law examiners, or an examination equivalent thereto conducted by the authority of the state.

\*(8) Every applicant should be required to have successfully completed the prescribed course of instruction and passed the examinations of a law school, approved by the board, which requires for the completion of its course not less than three years of resident attendance during the daytime, or not less than four years of resident attendance if a substantial part or all of the exercises of the school are in the evening.

(9) At least 30 days before the state board's certificate shall be issued to any candidate who shall have passed the examination, the name of each candidate should be published by the state board in a newspaper of general circulation, and also in a law periodical, if there be one within the state jurisdiction.

\* This rule has not yet been adopted by the American Bar Association.

# CODE OF ETHICS

## Adopted by American Bar Association, Annotated to Cases in Point

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NOTE.—References to the topics and sections of the Decennial Digest refer to the topics and sections of the First and Second Decennial and all Key-Numbered Digests including the American Digest, Key-Number Series, covering all late cases from every jurisdiction, and recent Reporter Digests.

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### 1. The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts.

It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain towards the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

#### Annot.

Attacking or criticising court as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 59, 60; Dec. Dig. ¶43.

Attacking or criticising court as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. §§ 6-10; Dec. Dig. ¶6.

Suspension or removal of judge and liability of judge for official acts, see Judges, Cent. Dig. §§ 42-45, 165-180; Dec. Dig. ¶¶11, 36, 37.

Remarks and conduct of judge on trial of case in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1520-1535; Dec. Dig. ¶¶654-658; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 80-84; Dec. Dig. ¶29.

### 2. The Selection of Judges.

It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from out-weighting judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against

the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

**Annot.**

Appointment, eligibility, and qualification of judges, see Judges, Cent. Dig. §§ 1-23; Dec. Dig. ☞1-5.

**3. Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.**

Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the Judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

**Annot.**

Attempting to influence court as constituting contempt justifying disbarment of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 60.

**4. When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.**

A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

**Annot.**

Assignment as counsel by the court, and skill and care required of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 31, 218; Dec. Dig. ☞23; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1500-1505; Dec. Dig. ☞641.

**5. The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime.**

It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

**Annot.**

Defense of criminal in general, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 81, 218; Dec. Dig. ☞23; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1498-1506; Dec. Dig. ☞641.

Misconduct of counsel, ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 2197-2201; Dec. Dig. ☞919.

Functions of office and powers and duties of prosecuting attorneys, see District and Prosecuting Attorneys, Cent. Dig. §§ 1, 34-37; Dec. Dig. ☞1, 8, 9.

**6. Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.**

It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the



subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interest of the client with respect to which confidence has been reposed.

**Annot.**

Acting for adverse parties in different capacities or receiving compensation from adverse party, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 27-30, 208, 229, 307; Dec. Dig. ~~6~~19-22, 113, 130.

**7. Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.**

A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but, nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

**Annot.**

Change and substitution of attorneys, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 110-131; Dec. Dig. ~~6~~75, 76.

**8. Advising Upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.**

A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending

or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

**Annot.**

Negligence of attorney in advising client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 221, 222; Dec. Dig. ☞109.

**9. Negotiations With Opposite Party.**

A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

**Annot.**

Duties and liabilities of attorney to adverse parties and third persons, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 38, 39, 61; Dec. Dig. ☞26, 38.

**10. Acquiring Interest in Litigation.**

The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject-matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

**Annot.**

Right of attorney to purchase demands for suit, and effect thereof as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 26, 51, 239-263; Dec. Dig. ☞18, 38, 122-125.

Champertous agreements, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 36-44, 47-51; Dec. Dig. ☞5 (6, 8).

**11. Dealing With Trust Property.**

Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and ex-

cept with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

**Annot.**

Authority of attorney as to disposition of client's money or other property, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 143; Dec. Dig. ¶80.

Accounting and payment to client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 232-238; Dec. Dig. ¶116-121.

**12. Fixing the Amount of the Fee.**

In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

**Annot.**

Right of attorney to compensation, contracts therefor and value and amount thereof, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 292-350; Dec. Dig. §§ 130-145, 151, 152, 154, 155.

**13. Contingent Fees.**

Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

**Annot.**

Validity and effect of agreement for contingent fee, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 351-357; Dec. Dig. §§ 146-150.

Agreement for contingent fee as constituting champerty, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 22-51; Dec. Dig. § 5.

**14. Suing a Client for a Fee.**

Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

**Annot.**

Right of action for fees, defenses and practice, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 358-377; Dec. Dig. §§ 157-169.

**15. How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.**

Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.

The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicane. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

**Annot.**

Nature of office of attorney and duty to follow client's instructions, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 21, 220; Dec. Dig. ⚭14, 108.

Argument and conduct of counsel, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655-1693; Dec. Dig. ⚭699-730; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267-316; Dec. Dig. ⚭106-133.

**16. Restraining Clients from Improprieties.**

A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrong-doing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

**Annot.**

Termination of relation by withdrawal of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 121; Dec. Dig. ⚭76(1).

**17. Ill Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.**

Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

**Annot.**

Conduct toward other attorneys, ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 61; Dec. Dig. ☞38.

Use of abusive language and retaliatory statements and remarks by attorneys, see Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 308, 310; Dec. Dig. ☞126, 129.

**18. Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.**

A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

**Annot.**

Duties and liabilities to adverse parties and to third persons, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 38; Dec. Dig. ☞26.

Use of abusive language and retaliatory statements or remarks, see Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 308, 310; Dec. Dig. ☞126, 129.

**19. Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.**

When a lawyer is a witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to

other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

**Annot.**

Competency of attorneys as witnesses, see Witnesses, Cent. Dig. §§ 79, 121-123; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ67.

**20. Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.**

Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An ex parte reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any ex parte statement.

**Annot.**

Publications relating to pending proceedings as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. §§ 15, 16; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ9.

**21. Punctuality and Expedition.**

It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the Courts and to the public, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

**Annot.**

Absence of counsel as ground for continuance, see Continuance, Cent. Dig. § 51; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ20; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1313, 1320; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ587, 593.

Absence of counsel as ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. § 2205; Dec. Dig. § 920; New Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 173, 174; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ87.

**22. Candor and Fairness.**

The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the lan-

guage or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

**Annot.**

Argument and conduct of counsel in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655-1693; Dec. Dig. ¶¶ 699-730; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267-309; Dec. Dig. ¶¶ 106-133.

Regulation of professional conduct of attorneys and conduct ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 45, 51, 53, 54, 61; Dec. Dig. ¶¶ 32, 38, 41, 42.

Conduct constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 21; Dec. Dig. ¶ 10.

**23. Attitude Toward Jury.**

All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or



convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

**Annot.**

Argument and conduct of counsel in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655-1687; Dec. Dig. §§ 699-726; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267-316, 729; Dec. Dig. ☞106-133, 305.

Argument and conduct ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 2197-2201, 2255, 2265; Dec. Dig. ☞919, 932; New Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 43, 44, 92, 97-99; Dec. Dig. ☞29, 47, 49.

**24. Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.**

As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross-interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety.

**Annot.**

Authority of attorney as to conduct of litigation, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 161-189; Dec. Dig. ☞87-96.

Duty of attorney to follow instructions of client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 220; Dec. Dig. ☞108.

**25. Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel—Agreements With Him.**

A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far

as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

**Annot.**

Binding effect of agreements between counsel, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 171.

Validity of oral stipulations, see Stipulations, Cent. Dig. §§ 5-13, 63; Dec. Dig. ¶¶ 6, 19.

**26. Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.**

A lawyer openly and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

**Annot.**

Validity of lobbying contracts, see Contracts, Cent. Dig. §§ 587-589; Dec. Dig. ¶¶ 126.

**27. Advertising, Direct or Indirect.**

The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not per se improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by in-

direction through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

**Annot.**

Advertising to secure divorces as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 51; Dec. Dig. 38.

**28. Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents.**

It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attachés or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such practices upon the part of

any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

**Annot.**

Stirring up litigation and other unprofessional conduct, ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 47-84; Dec. Dig. §§ 34-81.

Barratry in general, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 1-51; Dec. Dig. §§ 1-6.

**29. Upholding the Honor of the Profession.**

Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should accept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

**Annot.**

Learning and good character as necessary qualifications for admission to practice law, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 4, 5; Dec. Dig. § 4.

Right of attorney to institute disbarment proceedings against brother attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 87; Dec. Dig. § 51.

**30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.**

The lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and, having accepted retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his hon-

or that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

**Annot.**

Nature and extent of attorney's duty as to bringing, defending, or conducting civil causes, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 217, 220; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ106, 108.

Bringing fictitious or unauthorized action as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 24.

**31. Responsibility for Litigation.**

No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to decline employment. Every lawyer upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as counsel, what causes he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, what cases he will contest in Court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

**Annot.**

Duties and liabilities of attorney to adverse party and third persons, and instructions of client as excuse for conduct, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 38, 39, 220; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ26, 108.

Nature of attorney's duty, and skill and care required in conduct of business, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 217, 218; Dec. Dig. Ⓒ106, 107.

**32. The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.**

No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Corre-

spondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

**Annot.**

Duties, privileges, disabilities, and liabilities of attorneys in general, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 21, 26-29, 217-291; Dec. Dig. §§ 18-21, 106-129.

Acting under advice of counsel as defense to contempt charge, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 82; Dec. Dig. §§ 28 (2).



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RULES  
FOR  
ADMISSION TO THE BAR

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## UNITED STATES COURTS

### **Supreme Court.**

It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counselors to practice in this court that they shall have been such for three years past in the highest courts of the states to which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional characters shall appear to be fair. The prescribed oath shall be taken.

Sup. Ct. Rule (32 Sup. Ct. Rep. v).

### **Circuit Courts of Appeals.**

Although the rule of the Circuit Courts of Appeals governing the admission of attorneys, as adopted primarily, provides that, to become eligible, the applicant shall have been admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, or any District Court of the United States, and shall have taken the prescribed oath, it has since been changed to some extent in several of the circuits. In the Third circuit, the clause requiring avowal of the oath has been annulled, as respects attorneys of the District Court of the Third circuit; in the Fourth circuit, a fee of \$5 is required; in the Fifth and Sixth circuits, a fee of \$10 is required; in the Sixth circuit, former admission to the highest court in the state of applicant's residence is sufficient; in the Eighth circuit, former admission to the highest court of any state within that circuit is sufficient qualification; and in the Ninth circuit, former admission to a District Court is limited to admission to a District Court of the Ninth circuit, and is enlarged to the extent that former admission in the highest court of any state or territory shall constitute qualification.

C. C. A. Rule and amendments thereto 150 Fed. xxvii, lxi, lxvii, cxi, 79 C. C. A. xxvii, lxi, lxvii, cxi; 202 Fed. vi, 118 C. C. A. vi; 208 Fed. vi, 124 C. C. A. vi.

**District Courts.**

The rules for admission to these courts vary. Generally attorneys who have been admitted to practice in other United States courts or the highest courts of a state or territory are eligible.

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**FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS****U. S. Supreme Court.**

A complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports (1790 to 1919) consists of 247 volumes. Everything subsequent to vol. 105 is covered by the Supreme Court Reporter (of the National Reporter System) in a set of 38 volumes. The Supreme Court Reporter makes currently one volume a year, covering all the current decisions filed by the court, and is supplied to subscribers in advance sheets as published; these being displaced at the end of the year by a bound volume which contains everything in the official edition, and is equipped with a table giving the official page references.

There is another edition of the United States Reports, giving vols. 1 to 247 in 62 books.

**U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.**

These courts were established in 1891, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported currently in the Federal Reporter. (See below.)

These decisions are also reported separately in the C. C. A. Reports, of which 160 volumes are now completed.

**U. S. Commerce Court.**

This court was established in 1911, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported in the Federal Reporter. The court was abolished in 1913.

**U. S. Circuit and District Courts.**

The early decisions of these courts were never systematically reported until they were gathered together for the elaborate re-

print known as the Federal Cases. This includes all decisions from the establishment of the courts, 1789 to 1880, including all cases reported in the original Reports or in contemporary journals, etc., and also thousands of cases never before reported. They are arranged alphabetically, show every known citation, and are fully annotated. The set makes 30 books and a digest.

From 1880 the decisions of these courts have been systematically and currently reported in the Federal Reporter, which now (1919) has completed 251 volumes. This is the only publication which reports these important cases systematically, and it is practically the official organ of the courts. The current opinions are supplied to subscribers first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards displaced by the bound volumes. This set connects with the Federal Cases, the two series making a complete record of the U. S. Circuit and District Court decisions.

In 1891 the scope of the publication was extended to include the newly-established Circuit Courts of Appeals.

In 1911 the scope of the publication was extended to cover the newly-established Commerce Court.

Prices and full information given on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

# ALABAMA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The rules for admission to the bar in this state provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alabama, of full age and of good moral character.

## **Who may Apply for License.**

Any person satisfying the above requirements, who shall have studied law for 18 months, may make written application to the chancery, circuit, or city court in the county of his residence, and the applicant's qualifications, other than legal, shall be passed upon by the court. If applicant's qualifications, other than legal, are satisfactory, certificate to that effect will be forwarded by the court to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and by him delivered to the chairman of the Board of Examiners.

## **Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

At the regular meetings of the Board of Examiners, which shall be held at the Capitol on the second Tuesdays in February and July, all applicants whose names shall have been presented to the chairman as being possessed of all the necessary qualifications except legal learning, and who shall have paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court the fee of \$10, may be examined. The examination shall be in writing, and shall consist of questions upon the following subjects: The Law of Real Property, Personal Property, Pleading and Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleadings, the Statute Law of the State, the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Alabama, the Political History of the United States and the Formation of Constitutional Governments Therein, and the subject of Professional Ethics. Every examination shall be substantially different from any examination previously held, so that applicants cannot by the

study of any previous examination qualify themselves to pass. Examination papers shall be duly passed upon by the Board of Examiners, and those which are, in the opinion of the majority of the board, sufficient to entitle the applicant to admission, shall be delivered to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and by him presented to one of the judges of the Supreme Court. License will thereupon be issued to the successful applicant. Those applicants who fail to pass the examination may be permitted to make another application after the expiration of six months upon paying the stipulated fee of \$10.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any attorney removing to this state, who has practiced before the Supreme Court of another state for two years, may be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state upon motion before the Supreme Court, supported by such evidence of his qualifications and legal learning as the court may consider sufficient to entitle him to admission.

**Miscellaneous.**

Minors may be licensed by fulfilling the above requirements, if deemed by the court of sufficient maturity, character, and attainments.

Attorneys at law residing in other states, having a license to practice law therein, may practice in any of the courts of this state, when by law the attorneys of this state are permitted to practice in such state.

**Admission on Diploma.**

A diploma from the University of Alabama, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws, admits without examination, upon proof of other qualifications required by the statute.

**Source of Rules.**

Civ. Code 1907, § 2972 et seq.; Rules Sup. Ct.

**ALABAMA DECISIONS**

1820 to 1919

A complete set of Alabama Reports (down to 1919) consists of :

- Minor, 1 vol.
- Stewart, 3 vols.
- Stewart & Porter, 5 vols.
- Porter, 9 vols.
- Alabama, vols. 1 to 197.
- Alabama Appellate, vols. 1 to 14.

We have reprinted the Alabama Reports, vols. 1 to 80 and the 18 preliminary volumes, in a series of 49 books (2 vols. in a book). This Reprint preserves everything (including the paging) in the original Reports. Each case is fully annotated, showing where such case has been subsequently cited by the Alabama Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the United States Supreme Court. Annotations to the Century Digest have also been made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Write for prices and specific information.

A large number of the Alabama Reports subsequent to volume 81 are out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. The only convenient method of obtaining the later Alabama decisions is through the Southern Reporter, 78 vols. This set contains all decisions in Alabama, vols. 81 to 197, and Alabama Appellate, vols. 1 to 14, in addition to a number of Alabama cases which are not reported in the official reports; also

all decisions for the last 32 years of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report volume and page. The set and continuations are sold at a fraction of the cost of the State Reports covered. In fact, the cost of continuing the Alabama Reports alone is in excess of the cost of continuing the Southern Reporter. Prices and full information will be furnished on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.



# ALASKA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

One applying for admission in this district must show by his petition that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district, and over the age of twenty-one years, all of which may be proved by his own affidavit. He must also show that he is a person of good moral character, which may be proved by the affidavit of at least two residents of good standing of the division wherein the application is made, which proof must be satisfactory to the court.

## **Application.**

Application, accompanied by the affidavits mentioned above and below, must be filed with the clerk of the District Court.

## **Term of Study.**

Applicant must show by his affidavit and that of the attorney or attorneys, if any, under whose direction he pursued his legal study, that he has studied law as herein provided, for a period of at least two years next preceding his application, and that during said period of study he has read the following texts: Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence, Greenleaf on Evidence, Bishop on Criminal Law, Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, Cooley on Torts, Cooley on Statutory Construction, Stephens on Pleading, Lubé's Equity Pleading, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy on Code Pleading, or other standard works as may be prescribed by the District Judge upon the same or similar subjects, and the Codes and other laws of Alaska, as well as such other reading as the court may from time to time designate.

## **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.**

The examinations are conducted by a committee appointed by the District Court. Applicant shall be asked not less than

ten questions on each of the above subjects, and shall be required to give written answers thereto. The questions and answers shall be filed by the committee with the clerk of the District Court, and if the applicant shall have answered correctly seventy-five per cent. of the questions, and not less than sixty-five per cent. on any one subject, he shall be certified to the District Court by the committee for further examination, which last-mentioned examination shall be by the court, orally, in open court, at a date to be fixed by the court, at which time the applicant shall be examined upon each of the subjects above mentioned, and not less than five questions in each of the subjects shall be asked him at that time, other than those asked him in his said written examination; and if the applicant shall answer correctly seventy-five per cent. of the questions put to him in his oral examination, and not less than sixty-five per cent. thereof on any one subject, and is otherwise qualified as to his general education and capacity, he shall thereupon be admitted by the court to practice law in all the courts of the territory of Alaska as an attorney and counselor. In case the applicant fails to pass a satisfactory examination as herein provided, he shall not be permitted to make application for examination again within a period of six months. A fee of \$10 shall be deposited with the clerk issuing the license.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Whenever an applicant shall present to the District Court a certificate from a judge of the highest court in any state or territory of the United States, showing him to have been admitted to practice in the highest court of such state or territory, or in any one of the District Courts or the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he has practiced therein for five years continuously immediately prior to the date of his application, and is in good standing, he may be admitted in this territory without further examination.

**Admission on Law School Certificate.**

Where the applicant has taken a full course of legal study in any accredited school of law, to be evidenced by certificate from such school, where the course of study therein is not less than two years and is equivalent to that provided for by this act, the court may order the examination for admission to practice of the applicant without requiring the applicant to prepare therefor as above provided, provided such course of study has been within three years preceding his application for admission.

**Certificate of Clerkship.**

Any person taking up the study of law under the direction of a practicing attorney in this territory must file with the clerk of the District Court a certificate showing that he is about to begin such study, stating therein the initial date of said period of study and under whose direction he is about to begin the same, which said certificate shall be signed and sworn to by himself and said attorney.

**Source of Rules.**

31 Stat. p. 333, § 32, and page 448, §§ 733-736; Carter's Codes, pt. 3, c. 1, § 32, and part 4, c. 75; Territorial Laws 1915, c. 75.

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**ALASKA DECISIONS**

1884 to 1919

There are five volumes of Alaska Reports to date, covering from the organization of Alaska as district court in 1884 to 1918.

The earlier cases which arose in Alaska are reported in the Federal Cases and Federal Reporter. Write us for prices and full information regarding the Alaska Reports.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn

# ARIZONA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The candidate for admission to the bar of this state must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified to by some reputable attorney of this state.

## **Application—When to be Filed.**

Applications should be filed with the secretary, A. C. Baker, Phoenix, Ariz., at least four weeks before the examination. Such application must contain statements as to the qualifications mentioned above and below; also as to present residence and place of residence during preceding three years, place and character of scholastic or general education, and place and period of study of law. Applicant must also state that he intends, if admitted, to reside and practice law in this state. The receipt of the clerk of the Supreme Court showing that the examination fee of \$10 has been paid, must be filed with the application.

## **Term of Study.**

A three years' course of study is required, to be pursued either in the office of some attorney in good standing or in some recognized law school or university. Certificate of such attorney or of the dean of such law school must be produced as proof of the term of study.

## **Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Two sessions annually are held at Phoenix by the Board of Examiners—one in October and one in April. Notice of the exact date will be given through the press of the state, or, upon request, by the secretary of the board. The applicant shall be required to submit to a written examination, and to an oral one, if deemed necessary, and shall be required

to answer correctly a minimum of 70 per cent. of the questions propounded, in order to entitle him to the certificate of the Board of Examiners. Examinations will be upon the principles of the common law applicable to Real Property, Torts, Evidence, Pleading, Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Criminal Law, Equity, and such other subjects as the board may from time to time select. Prior to examination applicant shall pay to the clerk of the Supreme Court a fee of \$10, and an additional fee of \$10 shall be paid on receipt of license to practice. Applicants who successfully pass the examination will receive a certificate from the Board of Examiners, which, when presented to the Supreme Court, will entitle them to a license. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may apply again after six months.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any applicant residing within or without the state, who has been a member of the bar of another territory or state, or of the District of Columbia, in good standing and active practice for at least three years last past, may, in the discretion of the Supreme Court be admitted on motion made by some member of the bar of the Supreme Court, upon producing a certificate showing the fact of such admission and that he is still in good standing in that court, together with the recommendation of at least one of the judges of said court of last resort. A fee of \$10 shall be paid for the issuance of a license.

**Source of Rules.**

Civ. Code 1913, pars. 262-269; Rules of Board of Examiners.

**ARIZONA DECISIONS**

1866 to 1919

A complete set of Arizona Reports (down to 1919) consists of 18 vols. All the decisions in vols. 1 to 18 and all other Arizona decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., together with all decisions for the last 36 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The Pacific Reporter, being the only medium through which the Arizona decisions may be had currently, is absolutely essential to the local practitioner. We will quote prices, etc., on application.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## ARKANSAS

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Every male citizen, who is a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, is eligible to examination and admission to the bar in this state.

### **Examinations—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

There is a separate Board of Examiners for each judicial district of the state. Each of said district boards meets on the first Monday in January and the last Monday in June of each year at the county seat of the county in which the chairman of the board resides for the purpose of examining applicants to practice law in this state. In addition to the district boards there is a central Board of Examiners, located at Little Rock, which board is required to prepare, for its own use and the use of the district boards, a list of questions to be used in the legal examinations. Applicants shall be examined in the district in which they reside; provided any applicant may take the examination before the central board at Little Rock, which meets on the same dates as the district boards. Examinations are in writing, and cover the following subjects: Bailments, Equity, Torts, Negotiable Instruments, Suretyship, Real Property, Partnership, Contracts, Agency, Constitutional Law, Wills, Domestic Relations, Appeal and Error, Criminal Law, Pleadings, Evidence, Corporations, and Personal Property. Applicants must make an average in all subjects of 75 per cent. in order to pass. The boards are required to transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate, giving the names and addresses of the applicants who shall have successfully passed the examination, and stating also that they have duly examined and satisfied themselves as to the good moral character of the applicants. The clerk of the court will send to the successful applicant a blank oath of

office, which must be sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized by law to administer official oaths, and returned to the clerk, who will thereupon issue a certificate of enrollment to the applicant upon the payment of a fee of \$5.

**Attorneys from Other States.**

Attorneys of good moral character, who have practiced three years before the highest appellate court of another state, where the requirements for admission are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this state, and who have removed to this state and intend to practice law here, may be recommended for admission without examination by any of the examining boards at any regular meeting, upon showing the foregoing facts to the satisfaction of the board.

**Source of Rules.**

Kirby's Dig. §§ 441-444, 3489; Acts 1917, cc. 361, 362; Rules Sup. Ct. July 10, 1917 (197 S. W. vi).

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**ARKANSAS DECISIONS**

1837 to 1919

A complete set of Arkansas Reports (down to 1919) consists of 131 vols. All decisions in Arkansas, vols. 47 to 131, are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 204 vols. The Arkansas Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and rather expensive. The Southwestern Reporter is the only convenient method of obtaining the late decisions of Arkansas. It also covers all decisions for the last 33 years from the Indian Territory, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will gladly furnish full description and prices on application.

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# CALIFORNIA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Any citizen, or resident who has bona fide declared his or her intention of becoming a citizen, who is of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, shall be eligible to examination as to his or her legal qualifications.

## **Application—Where to be Made—Fee.**

Applications shall in all instances be made to the clerk of the District Court of Appeal of the appellate district in which the applicant resides; provided, that a person may make application and be examined and admitted in another district upon filing a written statement showing good cause therefor, satisfactory to the court in which application is made, and also the written consent of the presiding justice of the district in which applicant resides. There are three districts: First, at San Francisco; second, at Los Angeles; and, third, at Sacramento. A fee of \$10 shall in all cases be deposited with the clerk of the court when filing the application, which fee shall be returned in case the applicant fails to pass the examination.

## **Term of Study.**

Each applicant must produce satisfactory proof of having studied law for a period of at least two years, and must file with his application the certificate of at least two attorneys of the court who have been engaged in practice for at least four years next theretofore, stating that they have carefully questioned applicant upon the branches of law and have considered the period stated as the approximate term of study, and setting forth the place at which and the person under whom such study has been prosecuted, the books that have been read, and the other appropriate attainments applicant may have acquired; also stating that in their opinion the applicant pos-

sesses the requisite qualifications in point of learning in the law to be entitled to admission to practice.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope.**

The examination is written, or partly oral and partly written, according to the rules prescribed by each District Court of Appeal, and consists of queries based upon the following books: Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Greenleaf's Evidence (first volume), Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Gould's Pleading, Lubé's Equity Pleading, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law, Code of Civil Procedure, Civil Code, and the Constitutions of the United States and state of California. Each district regulates its own examinations as to time. If the examination is passed satisfactorily, the applicant shall receive a certificate, and the oath of office and permission to practice. No person rejected shall be at liberty to renew the application earlier than one year after such rejection, in the second district; in the third district, six months after rejection. In the first district an applicant having failed to pass two or more examinations will not be re-examined until the lapse of one year from the date of his last previous examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Every citizen of the United States, or resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been licensed to practice in the highest court of another state, or of a foreign country, where the common law prevails as a basis, may be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state by any District Court of Appeal upon production of such license and proof of good moral character; but the court may examine the applicant as to his qualifications.

Persons under this rule, applying in the first district, must file with the clerk, at least 10 days before the day on which the application is to be made, a certificate signed by at least two

attorneys of the court of at least four years' standing, stating in substance, the facts upon which the motion will be based, also a certificate, dated within the preceding six months, signed by a judge of a court of record of the county in which applicant last practiced, certifying that such applicant is an attorney in good standing in that court. For the purpose of hearing motions under this rule, the District Court of Appeal for the first and second districts will convene on the fourth Monday of each month. In the second district the applicant under this rule is required to file his certificate 30 days in advance of the examination date.

**No Admission on Diploma.**

Chapter 585, St. 1917, repealed section 280b of the Code of Civil Procedure, which section permitted graduates of the various law colleges and universities to be admitted upon presentation of diplomas. Chapter 588, St. 1917, repealed section 1483 of the Political Code, which section gave to graduates of Hastings College of Law the right to a certificate to practice upon presentation of their diplomas. As the law now stands, therefore, all persons except attorneys from other jurisdictions are required to take the regular examination before being admitted to practice.

**Miscellaneous.**

All applicants, whether for admission on examination or motion, must personally appear in court at the time the application is made. Qualification before the District Court of Appeal admits to practice in all courts of the state, including Supreme Court. The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

**Source of Rules.**

Code Civ. Proc. §§ 275-279, 280a; St. 1917, cc. 585, 588, 593; Sup. Ct. & Dist. Ct. App. Rules.

**CALIFORNIA DECISIONS**

1850 to 1919

A complete set of California Reports (down to 1919) consists of 175 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., contains all the decisions in California, vols. 64 to 175, and also upward of 1,800 California decisions which have been omitted from the state reports. These represent enough matter to make about 5 additional volumes of California Reports. Under constitutional amendment, adopted Nov. 8, 1904, the District Courts of Appeal were established for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the Supreme Court. The decisions of these courts are published in a series known as "California Appeals Reports," of which 34 volumes have been published to date. All decisions of this court from the beginning are also reported in full in the Pacific Reporter. The Pacific Reporter also contains all decisions for the last 36 years from Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

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## COLORADO

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

To entitle an applicant to the examination for a license, he must prove to the satisfaction of the committee of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention, a resident of this state, stating his address, of full age, stating his age, and of good moral character.

### **Application—Form.**

Applications should be filed with the secretary of the committee, W. A. Spangler, Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo., at least 10 days prior to examination, and should contain proof of the qualifications required by the rules. Blank forms of credentials for ordinary use have been adopted by the committee; but applicants are not required to use these forms, if they can prove their qualifications in other ways satisfactory to the committee.

### **General Education.**

Each applicant, other than members of the bar of another state or country, must satisfy the committee that he has graduated from an approved high or preparatory school, or has been admitted as a regular student in an approved college or university, or that before entering upon his law studies he had passed an examination before the state superintendent of public instruction in the following subjects: English Literature, Civil Government, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Plane Geometry, General History, History of England, and the History of the United States.

### **Term of Study.**

A regular clerkship shall be served in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age a course of study in an approved law school shall be pursued, before permission will

be granted to enter upon the examination. The duration of the period so spent shall be three years, and may be apportioned between the two modes of study.

**Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

The committee of examiners consists of five members of the bar, each of five years' standing. The date of the examinations, usually the latter part of June and the middle of December, is fixed by agreement between the court and the committee about two months prior to the date when the same are to be held. Examinations are held in the Supreme Court rooms at Denver. Before examination the candidate shall satisfy the committee that he has not been examined for admission to practice, and been refused admission, within six months immediately preceding, and has during that time diligently prosecuted the study of law. He must also satisfy the committee that he possesses the necessary educational qualifications, as outlined above, and that he has studied law according to the conditions above prescribed. The test shall consist of oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, as the board of examiners may select. A fee of \$20 shall be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court before license is issued.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

One duly licensed to practice in the highest court of another state or country, and who has practiced therein for five years, may be admitted in this state without examination, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, provided that the requirements in said state or country are equal to those in this state. This proviso does not apply to an attorney of ten years' standing in the highest court of another jurisdiction, however. Such person may be admitted upon furnishing satisfactory proof of having fulfilled the qualifications as to citizenship,

residence, age, and character, together with a statement of the community in which he resided and practiced for the five years next preceding the date of his application, and a certificate of recommendation from one of the judges of the highest court of such community, or, in lieu of a certificate, such evidence of character and qualifications as may be satisfactory to the examining committee. The committee is empowered to hold the application 60 days for the purpose of investigating the character and qualifications of the applicant. It is the duty of the committee to pass upon the qualifications of persons presenting themselves under the provisions of the above rules, either at special meetings called by the chairman, or by individual recommendation evidenced by a certificate signed by the members of the committee or a majority thereof.

An attorney who has practiced in the highest court of another state or country for two years may be admitted to examination after a period of one year's law study within this state, said law study to be pursued after practice for one year in such other state or country has been completed.

No person shall be admitted to practice in this state upon proof of admission in another state, if at the time of such admission he was a citizen of this state.

**Miscellaneous.**

No person is denied a license to practice in this state on account of race or sex.

In the oath required of the applicant, he shall agree to commence the practice of law in this state within three months from the date of admission and to make the same his permanent and usual occupation. He shall state, also, that he has never been disbarred by any court of record and that he has never been convicted of felony.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. St. 1908, § 229 et seq.; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect Jan. 22, 1917.

## COLORADO DECISIONS

1864 to 1919

A complete set of Colorado Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Colorado Supreme, 62 vols., 1864 to 1917.

Colorado Appeals, 27 vols., 1891 to 1905, 1911 to 1915.

All the decisions in Colorado Supreme, vols. 7 to 62, and all decisions of the Colorado Court of Appeals, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., together with all decisions for the last 36 years from Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

Owing to the large amount of mining litigation in Colorado, the Pacific is of particular importance there, as it contains the decisions of all the West Coast states, in which the same questions are likely to have arisen. Write for prices and full information.

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## CONNECTICUT

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The candidate for admission to the bar shall prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, provided that, in case he shall reach his majority before the next semiannual meeting of the committee, he shall be admitted to the examination and, upon recommendation, admitted to practice after becoming of age.

### **Application—Fee.**

Previous to the examination an application, on blank forms furnished by the clerk of the superior court, and accompanied by a fee of \$10, shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court where the examination is held, containing a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply (which must be the county in which he resides, if a resident of the state; if not, the county in which he pursued his studies, or intends to reside), stating that the candidate has filed an application, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character signed by two members of the bar of at least five years' standing, on or before May 1st for the June examination, and on or before December 1st for the December examination, and that it was approved by the bar of the county.

### **General Education.**

The candidate shall satisfy the committee that before beginning the study of law he had graduated from a high school, college, or preparatory school of approved standing, or was admitted to a college or law school, the requirements for entrance to which shall be approved by the committee, or, in the absence of these qualifications, shall pass an examination upon his literary qualifications before the committee. Such examination is in writing and covers the following subjects: Geography (including Physical Geography), English Grammar

and Composition, English Literature, Civil Government in the United States, and the Text of the Constitution of the United States, American History, English History, Modern History, Mediæval History, Ancient History, Greek History, Roman History, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra through Quadratics, Plane Geometry and Elementary Physics. A fee of \$5 must be paid in case such examination is necessary. Candidates for the literary examination, who have received an average mark of 3 or less upon a scale of 10, or who have been rejected for a second time, will not be again admitted to the examination until the second regular examination thereafter.

**Term of Study.**

He must satisfy the committee that after arriving at the age of 18 he has studied for three years in an approved law school or in an office under the supervision of a practicing attorney, or both, provided that at least one year of such study shall be spent in this state, except in the case of law school graduates who are residents of the state or intend to become residents.

**Examinations — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court room at Hartford on the Friday after Christmas (if this or the following day is New Years, then the second day before New Years), and at New Haven on the fourth Thursday before the last Wednesday of June at the Yale Law School Building.

Such examinations are in writing, conducted by a committee consisting of 15 members of the bar, and cover the following subjects: Contracts (including the law of Agency, Arbitration and Award, Bailments, Carriers, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Principal and Surety, Sales and the Statutes of Frauds and Limitations), Real Property, Equity, Torts, Evidence, Pleading and Practice (including Com-

mon-Law and Code Pleading and the Connecticut Practice Act and Rules of Practice), Criminal Law and Procedure, Constitutional Law, Corporations (public and private), Persons and Domestic Relations, Wills and Administration, Legal Ethics, the Constitution and Statutes of Connecticut, Conflict of Laws in Relation to Contracts and Domestic Relations, Damages, Bankruptcy, Quasi Contracts, Public Utilities, Mortgages, and Landlord and Tenant. In case of success in the test a fee of \$5 shall be deposited with the clerk who issues the license.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney licensed in the highest court of another state may be admitted to examination upon satisfactory proof that he has been duly admitted in such state and has resided therein for at least one year immediately previous to his admission; that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state, or intends to become a resident, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; that he has filed with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the examination is to be held a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply (which must be the county in which he resides or intends to reside), stating that the candidate has filed an application, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character signed by two members of the bar of at least five years' standing, or a certificate signed by two judges of the highest court of original jurisdiction in the state in which he last practiced, on or before May 1st for the June examination, and on or before December 1st for the December examination; and that such application has been approved by the bar of the county. One such who has practiced for three years before the bar of another state may be admitted without examination upon vote of the bar of the county in which he applies (which must be the county in which he resides or intends to reside), provided he possesses the general qualifications re-

quired of other applicants and has filed with the clerk of the superior court of such county notice of his intention to apply, together with a certificate of good moral character as above required.

**Note.**

The suggested courses of study, list of books to be read, modes of proof of qualifications, etc., are too lengthy to be set out in full herein. Only the general requirements have been given above, and it is suggested that intending applicants write to the Secretary of the Committee, Hon. Wm. P. Boardman, 502 Security Building, Bridgeport, Conn., for pamphlet containing detailed information.

**Source of Rules.**

Rules of Superior Court; Regulations of Board of Examiners.

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## CONNECTICUT DECISIONS

1785 to 1919

A complete set of Connecticut Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Kirby, 1 vol.
- Root, 2 vols.
- Day, 5 vols.
- Connecticut, 91 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., contains all decisions from and including vol. 53 Conn., and also all decisions for the past 34 years for Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It contains, also, hundreds of decisions omitted from the State Reports. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish specific information and prices on application.

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## DELAWARE

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The candidate shall be a resident of this state, of full age, and of good moral character.

### **General Education—Registration as Student at Law.**

No person shall be registered in any county as a student of law, except upon certificate of the Board of Examiners for that county to the effect that he is a resident of the state, of good character, and has been found to be qualified to commence the study of the law; and for the purpose of testing his qualifications, he shall be examined upon the following subjects: (a) English Composition and Literature, not beyond what is required for admission to Delaware College as a student in the course leading to a degree of Bachelor of Arts. (b) Modern Geography. (c) Mathematics: Arithmetic, Algebra (not beyond quadratic equations), and Plane Geometry. (d) History of the United States. (e) English History. (f) General History. (g) Latin, so far as to be able to read the first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, or an equivalent amount of some other standard author. (h) And shall also satisfy the Board of Examiners that he has read the introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries and the first eight chapters of "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," by Samuel Warren. Provided, that such preliminary examination shall not be required of an applicant for registration who, not more than five years before making his application, has been graduated from a college or university approved by the Board of Examiners of the county, and who either before or during his course of study at such college or university has passed an examination covering the subjects of study hereinabove mentioned. And provided, also, that such applicant shall satisfy the Board of Examiners that he has read the introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries and the first eight chap-

ters of "A Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," by Samuel Warren. The certificate of the Board of Examiners shall be indorsed with the approval of one of the judges of the Superior Court and filed with the prothonotary of the county in which the student is registered and recorded in the continuance docket.

**Term of Study.**

A preliminary term of study of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of ten years' standing in this state shall be pursued after the filing of the certificate above mentioned.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope.**

The candidate shall be privately and fully examined upon the principles of law and equity by the Board of Examiners of the county wherein he is registered; and he shall be admitted only on the written report of said board, stating his qualifications and recommending his admission. All examinations by any such Board of Examiners may be oral, or in writing, or both, in the discretion of the board. Applications for re-examination may be made six months after failure to pass any preliminary or final examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney residing in this state, of good moral character, who has practiced in the court of last resort of another state or territory for the three years immediately preceding the date of his application may, upon written recommendation from the Board of Examiners of the county in which he resides, be admitted to practice in this state. The board may subject any applicant under this rule to such examination as they deem expedient.

**Miscellaneous.**

A person of full age and good moral character, who has been a resident of this state, and, with the approval of the Board of Examiners of the county in which he resides, a stu-

dent in the office of a member of the bar of this state of ten years' standing, for at least six months before making his application, who has pursued the study of law in a law school approved by the Board of Examiners, for at least three years and been regularly graduated therefrom, and who has been privately and fully examined by the Board of Examiners, may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted to practice without preliminary examination and registration, on the written report of said board, stating his qualifications and recommending his admission.

Application to practice in the law courts of this state may be made, in open court, to the Superior Court of any county, and application to practice in the Court of Chancery may be made, in open court, to the Chancellor sitting in any county; and admission upon any such application shall entitle the person admitted to practice in the court, or courts, to which he is admitted, in any or all of the counties of the state.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. St. 1874, c. 92, § 6; Id. c. 24, § 4; 13 Del. Laws, c. 117, § 3; Rules Superior Court, April 7, 1914.

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## DELAWARE DECISIONS

1814 to 1919

A complete set of Delaware Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Harrington, 5 vols.
- Houston, 9 vols.
- Marvel, 2 vols.
- Pennewill, 7 vols.
- Boyce, 6 vols.
- Delaware Chancery, 10 vols.
- Houston's Criminal, 1 vol.

Delaware Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and expensive. The Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., contains all decisions in Houston, vols. 7 to 9, Marvel, 2 vols., Pennewill, 7 vols., Boyce, 6 vols., Delaware Chancery, vols. 6 to 10, and also all decisions for the past 34 years from Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will furnish full information and price on request.

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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

The rules of the Supreme Court of the District require that the applicant for admission shall be a citizen of the United States or of one of the insular possessions of the United States not owing allegiance to any other sovereignty, 21 years of age, and shall offer proof of good moral character.

### **Application—Form and Contents.**

Application shall be made in writing, addressed to the clerk of the court, John R. Young, Washington, D. C., and shall be referred by him to the committee on examination. The chairman of the committee is Hon. Wm. Henry Dennis, 416 Fifth St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Each application shall state the name, age, citizenship, and residence of the candidate, also with what attorney or in what law school he studied, when and for what length of time, and the law books he has read.

### **Term of Study.**

Satisfactory proof shall be presented that the candidate has studied law under the direction of a competent attorney for at least three years, provided that diligent study in a law school shall, to the extent thereof, be computed as a part thereof, and an academic year in such school shall be considered a year within the meaning of the rule. A correspondence course in law is not accepted as any part of the required term of study.

### **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.**

Examinations are in writing and are generally held by the committee about the middle of June and December of each year. Such examinations last three days, and the questions, in seven sets of ten each, cover the common law and statutory law in force in the District of Columbia. Before examination a fee of \$10 shall be paid to the chairman or secretary of the committee on examination. In case of failure, a fee of

\$10 shall be required for each additional examination. The clerk of the court is entitled to a fee of \$1 for each admission and \$1 for each certificate thereof. Sessions of the general term for admission to the bar are usually held about four times a year, on days especially set by the court, generally in January, March or April, June, and October.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An applicant who, while a nonresident of the District of Columbia, was admitted to practice in a court of general jurisdiction of any state or territory, may, upon the report of the committee after examination, or in the discretion of the court, without examination, be admitted here, provided that attorneys of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are admitted in such state or territory upon the same terms. This means that as nearly as possible the same conditions and requirements are imposed upon an applicant from another jurisdiction as would be imposed upon a member of the bar of this District seeking admission in such other jurisdiction.

**Admission in Court of Appeals.**

An attorney may be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals on motion in open court and the oral statement, by any member of the bar of the court, that the applicant is a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States or the District of Columbia, or of the highest court of any state or territory. No fee is exacted for such admission. Admittance to practice in the Court of Appeals does not confer the right to practice in the Supreme Court of the District.

**Source of Rules.**

Rules Sup. Ct. Dec. 1, 1913, with amendments to July 7, 1918; Rules Ct. App.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DECISIONS**

1801 to 1919

There are two series of Reports in the District of Columbia viz.:

District of Columbia Reports, 21 vols. (1801-1893).

District of Columbia Appeal Cases, 47 vols. (1893-1919).

The first series cover the decisions of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of that District down to 1893. With volume 21 the reports of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were discontinued, the appellate jurisdiction theretofore exercised by that court being transferred to a new court, styled the "Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia," whose decisions are reported under the caption, "Appeal Cases, District of Columbia," cited "App. D. C." There are 47 volumes of this series to date, volume 1 connecting with volume 21 D. C. in point of time.

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## FLORIDA

### **Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission to the bar in this state must be 21 years of age and of good moral character, which last must be evidenced by a certificate or certificates signed by the judge of the circuit court, or the highest trial court of record having general original jurisdiction, and also by the state attorney or other general prosecuting officer of the state or division of the state where applicant resides, certifying as to his moral character and habits.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents.**

Applications must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Tallahassee, Fla., at least ten days before the beginning of the term at which the candidate intends to apply for admission, and must contain statements regarding the applicant's age, place of residence, the length of time he has studied law, and the law books read, together with the certificates above mentioned, also the names of three reputable citizens of the community in which applicant lives, who are not related to him by blood or marriage.

### **Preliminary Study.**

All applicants for admission to the bar must have studied the following named law books or their equivalents: Blackstone's Commentaries, or Andrews on American Law combined with Holmes' Lectures on Common Law; Broom's Legal Maxims, or W. T. Hughes on Procedure; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Eaton on Equity; Story's, Van Zile's, or Fletcher's Equity Pleading and Practice; Shipman on Equity Pleading; Stephen, Gould, Shipman, or McKelvey on Common-Law Pleading; Morawetz, Clark, or Cook on Corporations; Moore or Hutchinson on Carriers; Bishop's, May's, or Clark's Criminal Law, or Hughes' Criminal Law and Procedure; Weeks on Attorneys at Law or Sharswood's Legal Ethics; Daniel on

Negotiable Instruments, or Eaton & Gilbert on Commercial Paper, or Bigelow on the Law of Bills, Notes and Checks; Norton on Bills and Notes; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations; Clark or Bishop on Contracts; Thayer's Preliminary Treatise on Evidence, or Greenleaf on Evidence (vol. 1), or Reynolds on Evidence; McKelvey on Evidence; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Tiffany on Domestic Relations; Long on Domestic Relations; Schouler on Executors and Administrators, or Woerner's American Law of Administration; Crosswell on Executors and Administrators; Maupin on Marketable Title to Real Estate (2d Ed.); Cooley or Pollock on Torts; Hale on Torts; Schouler, Underhill, or Rood on Wills; Gardner on Wills; the Constitutions of the United States and of Florida; Florida Decisions upon the Constitution of Florida; General Statutes of Florida; Rules of Practice of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Florida.

**Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court rooms on the the third Tuesday in April and October of each year.

If applicant's qualifications as to age and good moral character are sufficient, he shall enter upon the examination, based on the course of study above prescribed, before the Supreme Court. Examinations are held in open court, and are in writing, but may be supplemented by oral questions. A minimum average of 75 per cent. on both written and oral questions is required in order to entitle applicant to admission. In case of success, the candidate shall pay to the clerk a fee of \$5 for a certificate of admission.

**Admission on Diploma.**

A graduate of any law school chartered by and existing in this state, or any graduate of the law department of any chartered university in this state, which school or department shall

maintain the course of study prescribed by the Supreme Court and the character of whose work is satisfactory to said court shall, at any regular examination, receive a license or permission to practice law in all the courts of this state without examination as to legal attainments, upon producing to the Supreme Court his diploma, duly issued by the proper authorities, and upon giving satisfactory evidence that he is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person of good moral character, who has practiced law for five years next preceding the date of his application, and has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state from which he comes, shall be admitted to practice in this state, without examination as to legal attainments, provided that attorneys who have been admitted to practice in this state are admitted without examination in the state from which he comes. Proof of good moral character and period of practice must be by the affidavit of at least three persons not related to applicant by blood or marriage. Proof of former admission to practice must be by certificate of admission or a certified copy thereof. Applicant shall also give the name and address of the judge presiding over the superior trial court before whom he last practiced. The application shall be held 20 days by the court for investigation as to applicant's character and fitness. Admission under this rule can be made at any time during the session of the court, on motion of an attorney of this state. Personal appearance of the applicant is not required. The admission fee is \$5.

**Miscellaneous.**

Power to admit to practice is vested solely in the Supreme Court. The court may, in its discretion, examine and admit attorneys to practice at any time during the session upon good cause being shown as to why such examination for admission

could not as well and conveniently have been had at the beginning of the term during which it is applied for, and why it may not as conveniently be had at the beginning of the next ensuing term. Applicants in such cases must file their application with the clerk at least ten days before the time of its presentation to the court.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. Laws Fla. 1914, § 1347 et seq.; Laws 1915, c. 6903; Sup. Ct. Rules, June 1907, and Special Rule No. 10, Dec. 12, 1916.

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## FLORIDA DECISIONS

1846 to 1919

A complete set of Florida Reports (down to 1919) consists of 72 vols. All decisions in Florida, vols. 23 to 72, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in full in the Southern Reporter, 78 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 32 years of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. Write us for price and detailed information.

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## GEORGIA

### **Application—Age—Citizenship—Character—Fee.**

Any person desiring to become a member of the bar in this state shall make a written application to a judge of any superior court, at least 10 days before the day of examination, stating that he is a citizen of this state, has read law, and is of good moral character. This application must be accompanied with a certificate from two practicing members of the bar of the state of Georgia as to the applicant's moral character, and that they have examined him upon the various branches of the law and deem him qualified to apply for admission to the practice of the law. The applicant must also exhibit to the judge along with his application a receipt showing that he has paid to the chairman of the board of examiners a fee of \$15.

### **Examination—Time and Place of Holding—Scope—Regulations.**

Examinations are held on the Wednesdays next after the fourth Monday of June and next after the second Monday of December, at places to be designated by the judge of the superior court in each circuit. Such examinations are conducted in the presence of the judge, each applicant writing and numbering his answers to correspond with the printed list of questions prepared by the state board of law examiners, on the following subjects: Principles of Common and Statute Law of England of force in this state; Law of Pleading and Evidence; Principles of Equity, and Equity Pleading and Practice; Revised Code of Georgia; Constitution of the United States and of this state; and the Rules of Practice in the Superior Courts of the state. The questions and answers are sent by the judges of the superior courts to the board of examiners, which meets in Atlanta immediately afterwards and passes upon the sufficiency of the answers to entitle the applicants to admission. A general average of 70 per cent. is required in order



successfully to pass the examination. An admitted applicant pays a fee of \$5 to the clerk of the superior court who issues the license.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any attorney, residing in another state, having license to practice law in a circuit court therein, may be admitted to practice law in the superior courts of this state: Provided attorneys of this state are likewise permitted to practice law in such other state. He shall present a written petition to the judge of the superior court in any circuit, accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the circuit or district court of the state of which he is a resident, stating that the applicant is of good moral character and has been legally admitted to practice in such circuit, and that by the laws of that state the attorneys of this state are permitted to practice law therein, on equal terms.

Any attorney of another state, who becomes a resident of this state, may be immediately admitted to practice in the superior courts of this state, by making application to the judge of the superior court in any circuit, accompanied by satisfactory evidence of his admission and good standing in a court of similar jurisdiction in the state from which he comes, and by submitting to such examination as to the laws of this state as said judge of the superior court may require: Provided the state from which he comes admits by comity upon the same conditions a licensed attorney of this state who goes to such other state to reside and practice law; otherwise such applicant must stand the regular written examination as herebefore prescribed for other applicants. A fee of \$5 is required in either case, payable to the clerk of the superior court who issues the license.

Upon any satisfactory evidence in support of their application, attorneys of any of the courts of the United States, or

of the highest court of any state or territory, in good standing where they reside, may be admitted to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals on taking the oath prescribed for local attorneys and paying a fee of \$5 to the clerk.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Graduates of the Law Department of the State University, Law School of Mercer University, or of the Atlanta Law School, are admitted without examination upon presentation of diploma and payment of the usual fees.

**Admission in Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.**

Attorneys who have been licensed in any superior court shall be admitted to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals upon certificate of two attorneys of that court in good standing that such applicants are of good moral and professional character. Any member of the bar of the Supreme Court may be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals upon producing satisfactory evidence of such admission and upon taking the prescribed oath. A fee of \$5 is required in either case.

**Women May be Admitted.**

Women are admitted in this state on the same terms and qualifications as men.

**Miscellaneous.**

Fees of applicants should be remitted to Hon. Morris Brandon, Chairman Board of Examiners, Atlanta, Ga.

All inquiries for information in regard to admission to the bar should be addressed to Hon. Joseph A. Cronk, Secretary Board of Examiners, Savannah, Ga.

**Source of Rules.**

Civ. Code 1910, §§ 4930-4950; Act Dec. 18, 1897, as amended by Act Dec. 19, 1898; Act Aug. 19, 1916; Rules Sup. Ct. and Ct. App. Rules for admission to the bar, furnished by Board of Examiners on application to the secretary.

**GEORGIA DECISIONS**

1805 to 1919

A complete set of Georgia Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

T. U. P. Charlton, 1 vol.

R. M. Charlton, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Georgia Decisions, 2 vols.

Georgia Reports, 147 vols.

Georgia Appeals Reports, 20 vols.

All Georgia decisions, from and including vol. 78 of the Supreme and all of the Appeals Reports, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 96 vols., together with all decisions for the past 32 years from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## HAWAII

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

Applicant must be a citizen of the United States or shall have declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

### **Application—Contents—With Whom to be Filed.**

He shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Honolulu an application in writing, setting forth his name, age, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study. Sufficient certificates of his good moral character, and, if he is a member of the bar of any other court, the certificate of admission to such bar, together with evidence of good standing, shall also accompany the application.

### **Examination—Regulation—Time and Place of Holding—Fee—Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

No applicant who is not a member of the bar of the highest court of some other state, territory, or country, or a graduate of a law school of recognized standing, will be admitted or examined for admission to practice in the Supreme Court, unless he shall have studied diligently at least three years in a law school or the office of a competent attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other, and shall have passed an examination which satisfies the court that his legal qualifications are sufficient. One who has been so admitted, or is a graduate of a law school as aforesaid, shall be admitted here without examination, except that he may be required to pass an examination on local practice and statutory law. No correspondence course, extension course, or other course or period of home study will be accepted in lieu of the study prescribed above. Regular examinations are held at Honolulu during the months of January, April, July, and October. No person whose application has been denied may apply again for admis-

sion within six months. A fee of \$10 must be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court on receipt of a license.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Laws 1915, c. 135, §§ 2323-2328; Sup. Ct. Rule 16.

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**HAWAIIAN DECISIONS**

1847 to 1919

A complete set of Hawaiian Reports (down to 1919) consists of 23 vols.; vol. 23 covering to and including July 13, 1917. There are also 4 vols. of reports of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii, and two Digests, one covering vols. 1-14 Hawaii Reports, and the other covering vols. 1-22 Hawaii Reports. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## IDAHO

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Any citizen, or person resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention to become a citizen, 21 years of age, of good moral character, and who intends to engage in the practice of law as a business, may make application for admission to the bar in this state. Applicant's good moral character must be certified to by at least two attorneys of the Supreme Court, in good standing, who have been admitted to practice therein for not less than one year.

### **Application—Preliminary Requirements—Term of Study—General Qualifications.**

The application, in writing, verified by the oath of the applicant, shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court not less than 30 days before the first day of the regular term at which applicant expects to present himself for examination, and shall contain statements of the applicant's full name, age, citizenship, place of residence for the two years immediately preceding the date of his application, with whom he has read law, or in what schools he has studied law, and for how long a period; also the text-books he has read. The application must also be accompanied by a certificate of at least two attorneys of the Supreme Court in good standing, each of whom shall have been regularly engaged in practice for not less than four years next theretofore, stating that they have examined the applicant touching his general educational equipment, from which it appears to them that the applicant is possessed of at least such a degree of general education as would be equivalent to that acquired by reason of having completed a standard high school course. Such certificate shall also contain statements as to the applicant's qualifications in point of learning of the law, the time he has spent upon the study of the law, naming the place at which and the person under whom such study was prose-

cuted; also any other appropriate requirements he may have attained. Said attorneys shall also state that in their opinion the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications to entitle him to be admitted to practice.

**Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held the first Saturday of each regular term of the court at Pocatello, Boise, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene; time being fixed by the court. The candidate shall in open court prepare written answers to the list of questions propounded by the Supreme Court. No information as to the substance of any of the questions asked or the subjects treated in the examination will be given to the applicants before the date set for the examination. A fee of \$25 shall be paid to the State Treasurer, receipt for which payment must be presented to the clerk of the Supreme Court before a license will be issued. A fee of \$2 shall be paid to the clerk for the license.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

One who has been admitted in the highest court of another state or territory may be admitted in the Supreme Court of this state upon filing with the clerk a certificate from such court, together with an affidavit showing that he is still in good standing. In case he cannot produce his certificate proof of the facts may be shown by his affidavit or the affidavit of the clerk of such other court. The examination may be dispensed with (but not his personal appearance in open court) in case of any person who has been actually engaged in the practice of law as a principal occupation under license or certificate from the highest court of another state or territory for not less than three years immediately preceding, and who is in good standing as such. The law requires the court to satisfy itself, by questioning the applicant under oath and by such

other means as it may adopt, that he has been engaged in actual practice as above stated.

**Law Students of State University.**

No student of the Law Department of the University of Idaho is permitted to take the bar examination during his regular course of instruction in that institution; provided, further, that in lieu of the certificates of two attorneys touching his qualifications in point of learning, an applicant who is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Idaho may submit his diploma as evidence that he possesses the requisite educational qualifications entitling him to take the examination.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Codes 1908, §§ 3990-3994, as amended by Acts 1909, p. 109, and Acts 1911, p. 338; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect Feb. 10, 1918.

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## IDAHO DECISIONS

1866 to 1919

A complete set of Idaho Reports (down to 1919) consists of 30 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., contains all Idaho decisions from and including vol. 2 (1881), and all decisions for the last 36 years of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Owing to the limited quantity of local precedents, it is necessary to go to other states for case-law authorities, and the Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable.

The Idaho Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Idaho courts. The Pacific Reporter contains nearly 75 per



cent. of all the decisions as reported in the California Reports and, in addition, upward of 1,800 decisions omitted from the State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited to the State Reports only. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## ILLINOIS

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or must have declared his intention of becoming a citizen, a resident of the state, and 21 years of age. After his application has been approved by the Board of Examiners, he must appear in person before the Committee on Character and Fitness of the Appellate District in which he resides, and give proof of good moral character and general fitness, said proof consisting of the affidavits of at least two practicing attorneys of such district, acquainted with applicant, that he is of such character and general fitness as to justify his admission to practice, which affidavits must set forth in detail the facts upon which affiant's knowledge of the applicant is based.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Fee.**

Applications must be filed with the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, Charles L. Bartlett, Quincy, Ill., at least three weeks before the meeting of the board at which the applicant desires to be examined, and must be accompanied by all the proofs required by the rules of the Supreme Court and the Board of Examiners, including a certificate of good moral character from a court of record in the county of applicant's residence. All applications must be on the printed forms prescribed by the Board of Examiners. A fee of \$10 must accompany each application.

### **General Education.**

Applicant, unless applying for admission by virtue of admission in another jurisdiction, shall offer proof of a preliminary education, acquired prior to beginning the study of law, sufficient to qualify him therefor. Such proof shall consist of a diploma showing the completion of a four-year course in a

high school in this state whose graduates are admitted on such diploma to any university or college in good standing in this state, or the diploma of any university or college in good standing, or the certificate of the registrar of the University of Illinois or other college or university whose requirements for admission are equal to those of the University of Illinois, that the applicant is entitled to enter the University of Illinois or such other college or university. A list of colleges and universities in good standing is issued from time to time by the registrar. All candidates who are not clearly eligible under the first or second methods of proving preliminary education as stated above must make proof of their preliminary education to the registrar of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., and it is suggested that such candidates correspond directly with that officer for full information as to mode of proof, examination, etc.

**Term of Study.**

Every applicant, unless applying for admission by virtue of admission in another jurisdiction, shall offer proof that he has, within the 6 years next prior to the date of his application, pursued for the period of 3 years, during at least 36 weeks in each year, a course of law studies covering the subjects below enumerated, naming the books read, and that such law studies have been pursued in an established law school approved by the board and requiring personal attendance and recitation averaging 10 hours or more per week, or under the tuition of one or more licensed lawyers; a portion of the time under either system, the remainder under the other, being allowable. If the term of study has been spent in a lawyer's office, applicant must show that he has submitted to regular examinations by such lawyer or lawyers during said period upon each subject, not less than once a week during at least 36 weeks in each year.

**Examinations—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Chicago on the last Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday after July 4th, and the first Tuesday in December, and at Springfield on the first Tuesday of October.

The test, written in whole or in part, shall be as nearly as possible uniform throughout the state, and shall consist of questions upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Personal Rights, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Common-Law and Equity Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Principal and Agent, Conflict of Laws, Principal and Surety, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity Jurisprudence, Criminal Law, and upon the Principles of the Constitutions of the State and of the United States and Legal Ethics. If the applicant has fulfilled the general qualifications and satisfactorily passed the examination, the board shall so report to the Supreme Court, and a license shall be granted upon avowal by the applicant of the oath prescribed by law. In case of failure in the examination, the applicant will not be admitted to another test until at least one examination has intervened after such rejection, and must file with the board proof that he has studied law during the intervening time subsequent to the prior examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Every applicant for admission to the bar of this state, by virtue of admission in another state or foreign country, must present with his application, either (1) a copy of the rules, relating to admission to the bar, of the court by which he was admitted, in force at the time of his admission, from which it will appear that in the state or country in which he was admitted the requirements for admission to the bar were then equal to those now prescribed in this state, which copy must be properly certified under the seal of the court as a full and

correct copy of the rules in force at the date of such admission; or (2) the certificate or certificates of one or more judges of a court or courts of record in the state in which he was admitted, showing that the applicant has been engaged in active practice for a period of 5 years in said court or courts, and the time or times when he was so engaged. The signature of each judge so certifying must be certified to by the clerk of the court under the seal of the court. A fee of \$10 must accompany the application. The board will certify to the Supreme Court those persons entitled to admission.

**Miscellaneous.**

No person shall be refused a license to practice on account of sex.

Correspondence schools are not considered law schools in good standing, and credits for study pursued in such manner are not recognized.

**Source of Rules.**

Hurd's Rev. St. 1917, c. 13, §§ 1-4; Rules of Supreme Court and State Board of Law Examiners published Jan. 1, 1918.

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## ILLINOIS DECISIONS

1819 to 1919

A complete set of Illinois Reports (down to 1919) consists of 283 vols. All decisions from and including vol. 114 are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 119 vols., together with all decisions for the last 34 years from Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. The set is sold for a small part of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all the

current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, is considered the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant.

The Illinois Appellate Court Reports, of which there are now 208 vols. (1877-1919), cover the decisions of inferior courts of appellate jurisdiction and are published in Illinois. We will furnish full information and prices on request.

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# INDIANA

## **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

Every voter of the state, of good moral character, shall be entitled to practice.

## **Examination—Regulations—Scope.**

Owing to the constitutional provision, the court is limited in its power to regulate admissions. The examinations are usually oral and of brief duration. No examination as to legal attainments can be made over the objection of the applicant.

## **Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

The court shall permit attorneys from other states to practice in this state during the continuance of the term in which application was made, upon taking the prescribed oath.

## **Miscellaneous.**

The Supreme Court has decided (134 Ind. 665, 34 N. E. 641) that the provisions of the Constitution which declare that persons of good moral character, being voters, shall be admitted to practice law, do not prohibit the admission of women to practice.

## **Source of Rules.**

Constitution, art. 7, § 21; Burns' Ann. St. 1914, §§ 997, 999.

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## INDIANA DECISIONS

1817 to 1919

A complete set of Indiana Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Blackford, 8 vols.

Indiana, 185 vols., 1820–1919.

Indiana Appellate, 62 vols., 1890–1919.

The Northeastern Reporter, 119 vols., contains all decisions of Indiana from and including vol. 102, and all of the Indiana appellate court decisions. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The Northeastern is, moreover, the best set of reports for a commercial and corporation practice, as it contains the decisions from the states in which are located the great commercial centers of the country. Write us for full information and price.

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# IOWA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

In this state the applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, of the age of 21, and of good moral character. The latter fact must be certified by the district judge or clerk of district court in the district or county of the applicant's residence.

## **Applications—When to be Filed.**

Applications, on forms which will be furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court, Des Moines, must be filed with the clerk at least ten days before commencement of term at which examination is to be taken, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$5.

Proof of qualification as to age and residence shall be by the affidavit of the applicant and the affidavits of at least two witnesses for him. Proof of term of study shall be by affidavit of the attorney or judge in whose office applicant studied; or, if he has studied at a law school, by the affidavit of one or more of the professors or instructors of such school.

## **General Education.**

Applicant shall have acquired a preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high-school course of at least four years' duration. Applicants not furnishing satisfactory proof of this qualification shall be subject to written tests before the Board of Examiners on the subjects of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, United States and English History, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Physics, Elementary Economics, Civil Government, and the Elementary Principles of the Government Land Surveys. An average of 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. is required in order to entitle applicant to the law examination.

**Term of Study.**

He must have actually and in good faith pursued a course of study in the office of a practicing attorney or of a judge of a court of record of this or another state or in a reputable law school in the United States for a term of three years, or partly in such office and partly in such law school.

**Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at the Capitol at Des Moines, commencing on first Tuesday in October and on first Tuesday in June; and at the University at Iowa City commencing on Tuesday of the week following the week of the annual commencement.

The Attorney General, with five members of the bar from this state, appointed by the court, shall constitute the Board of Examiners, who shall test the applicants as to their legal qualifications by propounding to them at least fifty questions, to be answered in writing, and as many more as they may see fit, to be answered orally. No person shall be recommended for admission who does not receive a marking of at least 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. for the entire examination. After the examination, if successful, the candidate shall take the prescribed oath. If unsuccessful he shall be precluded from again entering upon the examinations for three months from the time of failure.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person, resident of this state, having been admitted in another state, may, in the discretion of the court, be licensed here, exempt from the examination or proof of the required term of study, if his other qualifications are satisfactory to the court, and he has practiced in such other state for one year after his admission. Application for admission under this rule must be made to the Attorney General, and must

be accompanied by applicant's certificate of admission in such other state, a certificate of the clerk or judge of a court of record in such state to the effect that he was regularly engaged in the practice of law therein for one year, a certificate of the judge or clerk of the district court in the district where applicant intends to practice to the effect that he is of good moral character, and also his own affidavit and the affidavit of two citizens as to his age and residence. Applicant must personally appear in open court at the time of his admission.

**Students in Law Department of State University.**

Students in the Law Department of the State University who are recommended for graduation by the faculty, provided the three years' course of study has been pursued, one year at least in such Law Department, may be examined at the University by the Board and admitted without further test.

**Source of Rules.**

Code 1897, §§ 309-316; Code Supp. 1907, §§ 310-315; Laws 1913, c. 37; Rules Sup. Ct. Jan. 1, 1911 (128 N. W. v), and May 19, 1914; Rules of Board of Examiners, Aug. 28, 1901 (87 N. W. v).

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## IOWA DECISIONS

1839 to 1919

A complete set of Iowa Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Morris, 1 vol.

G. Greene, 4 vols.

Iowa, 180 vols.

All the decisions of Iowa subsequent to vol. 50 are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols., together with all decisions for the last 40 years, from Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory

and North and South Dakota. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The cost of the set is about one-fifth the cost of the corresponding State Reports.

The Northwestern is generally regarded by the Iowa lawyer as indispensable. As one of the well-known attorneys and statesmen puts it: "We would as soon think of keeping house without a cook stove as to try and practice law without the Northwestern." Write us for full description and price.

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# KANSAS

## **Citizenship—Character.**

The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and must file with the secretary of the Board of Examiners a certificate as to his moral character, signed by the judge of the district court and three members of the bar of the county in which he resides or has lately resided, or other satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

## **Application—Credentials—Fee.**

Applicant must file his petition in duplicate, in his own handwriting and verified by his affidavit, with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Topeka at least 30 days before the examination, and must state his full name, residence, place and date of birth, and, if foreign born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States; also his occupation and residence during the preceding five years, and his general education, exclusive of legal study. If a graduate of a law school, it must give the name and location of the school and date of graduation, or, if not a law school graduate, must state where, when and with whom law studies were pursued, and the books read. A fee of \$25 shall accompany the application. Application and proof of qualifications and all other credentials and papers required by the rules must be on printed forms, furnished by the secretary of the board, filed with the secretary of the board, Hon. William Easton Hutchinson, Garden City, Kan.

## **General Education.**

Applicant must have an education substantially equivalent to that acquired in a standard four-year course of an accredited high school.

A diploma or properly authenticated certificate showing that applicant is a graduate of the State University or other ac-

credited university, college, or high school, will be accepted as evidence that he possesses the requisite educational qualifications to entitle him to examination in the law. In lieu of such diploma or certificate, the affidavit of the applicant and his teacher or teachers, or other evidence, may be offered.

**Term of Study.**

Applicant must have studied three years in the office of a practicing attorney, or be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Kansas or some other law school of equal requirements and reputation. A person commencing the study of law in an attorney's office shall file a declaration thereof with the clerk of the Supreme Court, accompanied by the proofs of good moral character above required of applicants for admission to the bar. Upon approval of such proofs by the board of examiners, the clerk shall register him as a law student. A fee of \$5 shall be paid at the time of registration, which sum shall be credited upon the examination fee of \$25 when the student so registered shall make application for admission to the bar.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Topeka, in the Supreme Court room, on the third Mondays of January and June. Such examinations are conducted in open court by a board of examiners consisting of five attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court, and shall be oral or in writing, or partly one and partly the other, in the discretion of the board, and shall cover such of the following or other subjects as the board may require: Elementary Law, Roman Law, Personal Property, Constitutional History and Law, International Law, Conflict of Laws, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading and Practice, Contracts, Evidence, Real Property, Mortgages, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Sales, Bailments, Partnership, Corporations, Carriers, Municipal Corporations, Torts, Wills and Adminis-

tration, Insurance, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Provisional Remedies under Kansas Statutes, Domestic Relations, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Common Law Pleading, Federal Practice, Kansas Code Pleading and Practice, Legal Ethics. The board shall report to the Supreme Court the results of the examination. In case applicant fails to pass, he shall be allowed to file a subsequent application only upon the written consent of at least three members of the board, without the payment of an additional fee.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

All applicants who are otherwise qualified, and who have been admitted to practice in the highest court of another jurisdiction, and have practiced there continuously for a period of five years or more, and continued to practice there or elsewhere up to the time of making application here, shall constitute a class and be examined separately, in such manner as the board may determine. Their petition must state the time and place of admission to practice, and the place or places in which they have practiced, with the time of practice in each place; also whether disbarment proceedings have ever been begun against the applicant, and the result.

**Source of Rules.**

Gen. St. 1915, §§ 478, 479; Rules of Supreme Court and Board of Examiners.

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## KANSAS DECISIONS

1858 to 1919

A complete set of Kansas Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Kansas, 101 vols., 1862-1919.

Kansas Appeals, 10 vols., 1895-1903.

All decisions of Kansas, from and including vol. 30, and all Kansas Appellate decisions, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 36 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for about one-sixth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We will be pleased to furnish detailed information and price on request.

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## KENTUCKY

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission to the bar in this state must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age (stating his age), and an actual resident of the state at the time of making his application. He must show that he has not been examined for admission to practice and been refused admission within six months of the time of his application. Before filing his application with the clerk of the Court of Appeals he must appear before the Committee on Character and Fitness of the district of his residence and offer satisfactory proof before said committee of his good moral character. If the committee is satisfied that the applicant is a person of good moral character, a certificate to that effect will be issued to him, which certificate must be attached by him to his application.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Fee.**

Application, in writing, containing proof of the qualifications required above and below, must be filed with the clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., at least 30 days prior to the date of examination, except where the applicant is not required to stand the examination, in which case application must be filed at least two weeks prior to the examination date. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$10, which fee will cover the costs of the first examination only. In case applicant is required to take another examination he must pay a fee of \$5.

### **Preliminary Education.**

The rules of the Board of Examiners do not contain any statement as to the general educational qualifications required, exclusive of legal study; but applicant is required to include in his application statements of his preliminary education.

**Term of Study.**

Applicants, except those applying for admission by virtue of having been admitted to practice in another jurisdiction, must have studied law for a period of not less than two years, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. Applicants who have been admitted in another jurisdiction in which the qualifications for admission are not equal to those prescribed in this state must have studied law for a period of one year within this state, either in a law office or by attendance upon a law school. In either case the application must contain satisfactory proof of the period of study here prescribed. The period of legal study in a law office in this state must be commenced after the applicant has attained the age of 18. Such study must be continuous, without absence of more than three months in each year.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.**

Examinations are held each year at Louisville, Princeton, and Winchester. The rules of the State Board of Examiners do not prescribe any particular time for holding the examinations. All examinations are in writing and cover the following subjects: Pleading and Practice, Evidence, Real Property, Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Principal and Agent, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Constitutional Law, and Legal Ethics. In order to be granted a license the applicant must attain a general average of 75 per cent. on the whole examination. The Board of Examiners shall certify to the Court of Appeals the name of each applicant who passes the examination, whereupon a license to practice will be issued by the court. In case the applicant fails to pass the examination, he is not at liberty to make a second application until after the expiration of six months.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

The following classes of persons may be admitted and licensed without examination: (1) Any person admitted to practice and who has practiced at least five years in the highest court of another state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, or in a foreign country whose jurisprudence is based on the principles of the English common law. (2) Any person admitted to practice in the highest court of another jurisdiction as aforesaid, where the requirements at the time of his admission were as high as those now prescribed in this state. A person applying under this rule must present proof of the qualifications required above as to citizenship, residence, character, etc., and must also present proof of admission to practice in such other jurisdiction in the form of a certificate from a judge of the highest court of said jurisdiction, which certificate must show the length of time the applicant has practiced therein. Such certificate must be certified by the clerk of the court of which the judge is a member. If the applicant has not practiced five years in the jurisdiction from which he comes, he must file with his application a copy of the rules regulating admission to the bar of the court in which he practiced, in force at the time of his admission, showing that the requirements in such jurisdiction at the time of his admission were equal to those now prescribed in this state, which copy must be properly certified under the seal of the court. Attorneys admitted in another jurisdiction where the requirements at the time of admission were not equal to those now prescribed in this state, or who have not practiced five years in such other jurisdiction, must submit to the regular examination, first fulfilling the requirement above mentioned of one year's legal study in this state.

**Source of Rules.**

Laws 1918, c. 131; Rules of Board of Examiners.

## KENTUCKY DECISIONS

1785 to 1919

A complete set of Kentucky Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Hughes, 1 vol.
- Kentucky Decisions (Sneed), 1 vol.
- Hardin, 1 vol.
- Bibb, 4 vols.
- Marshall (A. K.), 3 vols.
- Littell, 5 vols.
- Littell's Select Cases, 1 vol.
- Monroe (T. B.), 7 vols.
- Marshall (J. J.), 7 vols.
- Dana, 9 vols.
- Monroe (Ben.), 18 vols.
- Metcalfe, 4 vols.
- Duvall, 2 vols.
- Bush, 14 vols.
- Kentucky, vols. 78 to 180.

These by no means represent all of the Kentucky decisions, however. The Southwestern Reporter, 204 vols., contains, in addition to all of the decisions in Kentucky Reports, vols. 85 to 180, several thousand decisions handed down during the period covered by these reports, which are not published in the State Reports. To have all of the decisions of one's own state is an absolute necessity; hence the general use of the Southwestern Reporter in Kentucky.

In addition to the Kentucky decisions, the set contains all decisions for the last 33 years from Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and vol-

ume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for prices and full information.

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# LOUISIANA

## **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

The candidate shall show that he is a citizen of the United States or, at least two years prior to his application, has declared his intention to become a citizen; that he is a citizen of the state, or intends to become a citizen, and is of good moral character.

## **Application.**

Application, in writing, shall be made to the clerk of the Supreme Court at New Orleans. Each applicant shall fill out in his own handwriting and file with the clerk a certificate, on a form furnished by the clerk, showing compliance with the requirements as to citizenship, character and term of study.

## **Term of Study.**

Evidence of three years' study under the direction of a respectable member of the bar of this state will be required. The member of the bar of this state under whom such study has been pursued shall certify in detail the course of study pursued and works read by the student and the number of hours, approximately, in each year. Provided, that time spent as a student at the Law Schools of Tulane University of Louisiana, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and Loyola University may be counted as a part of said three years' study, and provided, also, that a graduate of the Law School of the highest class in any state shall offer evidence of two years' study in the office of a member of the bar of this state.

## **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee—Where Held.**

The application, together with certificates, is referred by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the committee of examiners exercising jurisdiction in the district of applicant's residence, who shall test each applicant separately upon the sub-

jects of Wilson on International Law, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, Sohm's Institutes of Roman Law, Pothier on Obligations, History of Civil Law in Louisiana, Civil Code and Code of Practice of Louisiana, Benedict's Admiralty (4th Ed.), Pomeroy's Equity (Student's Edition), Hufcutt's Edition of Anson on Contracts, Burdick on Torts (2d Ed.), McKelvey on Evidence, Bigelow on Bills and Notes, Minor on Conflict of Laws, Richards on Insurance, Marshall on Corporations, Clark & Marshall on Crimes, Hughes' Federal Practice, Louisiana statutes of a general nature. Satisfactory equivalents may be accepted for any of the works above prescribed. On the production of a certificate from the committee that the candidate has been examined by them upon the above works, and that he, in their opinion, is qualified for admission to the bar, the court will admit him to a public examination, and, if such examination is satisfactory and a fee of \$10 has been paid, to the clerk, a license will be granted and the prescribed oath administered. Applicants who have been rejected shall not be re-examined or admitted to practice for six months after such rejection.

There are four committees of examination, located, respectively at New Orleans, Monroe, Opelousas, and Shreveport. The several committees will meet when summoned by their respective chairmen. The public examination by the court will be held on the first Monday that the court sits in the months of October, December, February, April and June.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney who has been licensed to practice law in the Superior Courts of any state may be relieved of the necessity of complying with the requirements as to three years' study in this state upon proof of his admission in such other state and six months' residence in this state immediately preceding the date of his application, and upon the production

of a certificate from the presiding judge of such Superior Court to the effect that applicant has actually practiced in such other state during the three years preceding his removal to this state.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Graduates of the Law Schools of the Tulane University of Louisiana, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College and Loyola University will be licensed upon presentation of their diplomas, with satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

**Miscellaneous.**

Under Rev. Laws 1904, p. 1843, all colleges of law in this state having authority to confer diplomas on any graduates in the learned professions are authorized to confer diplomas on women in the practice of law, as well as men.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Laws 1904, §§ 111-115, 756, and page 1843; Act 93, p. 136, of 1908; Act 32, p. 40, of 1912; Sup. Ct. Rule 18, March 15, 1915 (67 South. xii).

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**LOUISIANA DECISIONS**

1809 to 1919

A complete set of Louisiana Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Martin, 12 vols.
- Martin (N. S.) 8 vols.
- Louisiana, 19 vols.
- Robinson, 12 vols.
- Louisiana Annals, 52 vols.
- Louisiana Reports, vols. 104 to 142.
- Manning's Unrep. Cas.



We have reprinted the Louisiana Reports, covering the following volumes: Martin (O. S.) 1-12; Martin (N. S.) 1-8; Louisiana, 19 vols.; Robinson, 12 vols.; Louisiana Annual, vols. 1-48; Manning's Unreported Cases—a total of 100 original volumes, bound in 55 books. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, is preserved. Full annotations are added, showing where each case has been subsequently cited by the Louisiana Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing disposition of each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest are also made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports are also added. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Detailed information will be sent on request.

The Southern Reporter, 78 vols., contains all decisions in Louisiana Annuals, 39 to 52, and Louisiana Reports, 104 to 142, and, in addition, all decisions for the last 32 years of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We publish an edition of Louisiana Reports, commencing with the 49th Annual, known as the "N. R. S. Ed." Beginning with vol. 109 our edition became the official edition. Write us for prices and full information.

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## MAINE

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

Among the qualifications requisite for admission to the bar are citizenship, the age of majority, and good moral character, which last shall be certified to by some practicing attorney within the state.

### **Application—When to be Filed.**

Applications, on blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Examiners on request, should be filed with the Secretary, Philip G. Clifford, Portland, Me., at least four weeks in advance of the examination. A fee of \$20 shall accompany each application.

### **Term of Study.**

Applicant must have studied law for three years either in the office of a practicing attorney or in a recognized law school, proof of which must be by certificate from the attorney in whose office such studies were pursued or by the dean or secretary of the law school, as the case may be.

### **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held twice a year, one at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, on the first Tuesday of February, and one at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of August. The Board of Examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Applicant shall be required to submit to a written examination, and to an oral one, if deemed necessary, on the principles of the common law applicable to the following subjects: Real Property, Torts, Evidence, Pleading, Contracts, Bills and Notes, Criminal Law, and such other subjects as the board may from time to time select; also upon Equity. A general average of 70 per cent. is required in or-

der to entitle applicant to the certificate of the board. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may again apply after six months, by showing to the board that he has diligently pursued the study of the law six months prior to the examination. If such second application is within one year after his first examination, he shall not be required to pay an extra fee for the second examination.

After procuring his certificate from the board, the applicant can then, on motion made in open court, be regularly admitted to practice law in Maine, by any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any attorney residing within or without the state, who has been a member of the bar of another state, in good standing and active practice, for at least three years, may, in the discretion of the Supreme Judicial Court, be admitted to practice on motion before such court, upon the production of a certificate of admission to practice in the court of last resort of such state or any District Court of the United States, together with a recommendation from one of the judges of such courts.

**Miscellaneous.**

No person shall be denied license to practice on account of sex.

The Supreme Judicial Court has decided that residence in the state is not a necessary qualification for admission to practice. See *In re Tryon*, 114 Me. 549, 96 Atl. 235.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. St. 1916, c. 84, §§ 24-30; Rules of Bar Examiners.

**MAINE DECISIONS**

1820 to 1919

A complete set of Maine Reports (down to 1919) consists of 116 vols. All decisions of Maine subsequent to vol. 77 are reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., together with all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Atlantic also includes upwards of 3,000 decisions which have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Over 150 of the omitted cases are from Maine, and can only be found in the Atlantic. Many of the volumes of Maine Reports covered by the Atlantic are out of print and unobtainable. Can you afford to be without part of your own state's decisions? The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for further information and price.

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# MARYLAND

## **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

The laws and rules governing admission to practice provide that the applicant must be 21 years of age, of good moral character, and an actual bona fide resident of the state at the time he applies for admission, and all applications must contain statements as to full name, age, residence, and place of birth of the applicant, and, if not born in the United States, whether he or his parents or either of them have been naturalized in the United States, and, if so, the court granting such naturalization and the date thereof: Provided, any person under the age of 21, a graduate of a recognized law school and possessing the other qualifications required by the rules, may take the examination provided for below, at any regular examination following his graduation. Such person will not be licensed to practice until he shall have arrived at the age of 21.

## **Application—Where and When to be Filed—Fee.**

Applications for admission must be made by petition, under oath, to the Court of Appeals, and, except in the case of attorneys from other states, referred by the Court of Appeals to the State Board of Law Examiners. All applications must be on blank forms, which may be obtained from the clerk of the Court of Appeals, Hon. C. C. Magruder, Annapolis, or the secretary of the board, George Weems Williams, Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., and must be filed with the clerk at least 10 days before the time set for the examination. A fee of \$25 must be paid to the clerk of the Court of Appeals, when filing the application, which sum shall entitle the applicant to three examinations and no more.

## **APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION AS LAW STUDENTS**

### **General Education.**

One applying for registration as a law student must state in detail the facts regarding his preliminary education, covering

the schools attended and the period of attendance in each, the degrees or certificates received, date of the same, and the schools by which they were conferred, and must also file a certificate from the dean or other executive officer of the institution from which he received such degree or certificate, stating the course of study pursued by the applicant in such institution, the degree or certificate awarded him, and the date thereof. He must also file a certificate from two reputable citizens stating that he is a person of good moral character. If applicant is unable to show by certificate that he has completed a course of study at a university, college, high school or other school having a course substantially equivalent to a high school education in Maryland, he must submit to an examination by the State Board of Law Examiners on the following subjects: English (including spelling, grammar, and composition), United States and English History, Mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, and plane geometry), Physics, and Geography. Such examinations are held by the board in the months of June and November and at such other times as deemed necessary by the board. A fee of \$5 must accompany the application. The board will certify to the clerk of the Court of Appeals the names of those who have passed the examination and are entitled to be registered as law students. In case the applicant shall have registered as a law student in some other jurisdiction, from which he has removed, he may file, in lieu of above certificate of preliminary education, his certificate of registration in such other jurisdiction, provided the standards for registration therein are equivalent to those obtaining in this state.

#### APPLICANTS FOR EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR

##### **Term of Study.**

Petitioner must have studied law in the office of a member of the bar of this state or in a law school of the United States

for at least three years, and must file with his petition a certificate from the attorney in whose office he studied, or the dean or instructor of the law school, to the effect that petitioner has pursued under his directions for at least three years the course of study outlined below, and is a person of good moral character.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in June and November, 30 days' notice of the time and place being given by the board. Applicants shall be tested as to their legal qualifications in the manner designated by the uniform system of examination prescribed by the Court of Appeals which includes a written examination upon the subjects of Agency, Conflict of Laws, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, Equity, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, Personal Property, Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity, Public Service Companies, Real Property, Torts, Wills and Administration of Estates. The board may also examine the applicant orally, if it sees fit. All proceedings in connection with the examination are reported by the board to the Court of Appeals, together with recommendations as to whether each applicant should or should not be admitted. The court will hold the reports 30 days, at the end of which time, no exceptions having been filed, the successful candidates will be admitted.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Members of the bar of any other state or territory within the United States, who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law, are admitted without examination, after becoming residents of this state, on proof of such former admission and of good moral character, and the payment of the usual fee for admin-

istering the oath and issuing the certificate. Each applicant under this rule must file with his petition a copy of his license to practice, duly certified, or a copy of the record of the court in which he was admitted, certified as required by law for the authentication of records of courts of other states when offered as evidence in the courts of this state. Proof of good moral character shall be by certificate of a judge of the state in which he was admitted or by the certificate of two members of the bar of this state showing how long they have known the applicant, that he is of good moral character, a member of the bar in good standing, and that he has been actively engaged as practitioner or teacher of the law or judge in such state for at least five years before the filing of his petition.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Students who have matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Maryland, or the Baltimore University School of Law, prior to January 1, 1898, or in any reputable law school, shall be admitted as heretofore upon presentation of diplomas.

**Miscellaneous.**

Women shall be permitted to practice law in this state upon the same conditions and requirements as provided for with reference to men.

The Court of Appeals has decided that study of law by correspondence will not be accepted.

**Source of Rules.**

Code Pub. Civ. Laws, art. 10, §§ 1-6; Laws 1914, c. 655; Laws 1916, c. 509; Rules Ct. App.



**MARYLAND DECISIONS**

1658 to 1919

A complete set of Maryland Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Harris & McHenry, 4 vols.

Harris & Johnson, 7 vols.

Harris & Gill, 2 vols.

Gill & Johnson, 12 vols.

Gill, 9 vols.

Bland's Chancery, 3 vols.

Maryland Chancery, 4 vols.

Maryland, 131 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., contains all decisions in Maryland, vols. 64 to 131, and upward of 500 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Atlantic. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter costs but a small fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and detailed information.

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## MASSACHUSETTS

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

A citizen of the United States, or an alien who has declared intention of becoming a citizen, whether man or woman, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, may be admitted to the bar, if his legal qualifications are sufficient.

### **Application—Preliminary Requirements—Proof of Moral Character and Course of Study—Fee.**

A petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the county in which petitioner resides or last studied law, and, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall be referred by the clerk to the Board of Bar Examiners. Such petition must be filed at least ten days before the day of the examination, and shall be accompanied by such proofs as the board shall prescribe, giving information as to his age, residence, moral character, and general and legal education. Blank petitions and certificates and other information are furnished by the clerks of court in the several counties, or the chairman of the Board of Examiners, Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress St., Boston, Mass. Petition must be accompanied by entry fee of \$15 and a further fee of \$10 for any subsequent petition. Any person who has studied at a law school connected with a college or university within the commonwealth may file his application either in the county in which such law school is established or in the county of Suffolk.

### **General Education.**

An applicant who is a graduate of a college, or who has complied with the entrance requirements of a college, or who has fulfilled for two years the requirements of a day or evening high school or of a school of equal grade, or who has had an education equivalent thereto, shall not be required to undergo examination as to his general education. Any applicant who has studied law for three years, as below provided, may take

the regular law examination, leaving for future consideration the question of his qualifications so far as general education is concerned.

**Term of Study.**

No person shall be eligible for examination for admission to the bar until he shall have devoted three full years or their equivalent (usual vacations excepted) to the study of law. The board will consider as a compliance with this rule three years study in any approved law school having a three-year course and holding regular day sessions, or four years study in any evening law school having a four-year course, or three years study in the office of an attorney at law or elsewhere under proper direction with not more than four weeks vacation in each year. Such period of study may be spent partly in a law school and partly in an attorney's office or elsewhere under proper direction. An applicant engaged a substantial part of his time in an occupation other than the study of law will be required to prosecute such study at least four years. In no case will three full years be construed as meaning less than 33 calendar months.

**Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in Boston on or about January 1st and July 1st of each year. Due notice of the time and place will be given. Such examinations are in writing and based upon the following subjects, or some portion thereof: Contracts, Torts, Real Property, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, Corporations, Partnership, Mortgages, Suretyship, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Bailments, Carriers, Wills, Probate Law, Domestic Relations, Trusts, Pleading, Practice, Constitutional Law, Bankruptcy, and Legal Ethics. In addition, the applicant should have knowledge of the general principles of common law and of the most important provisions of

the Massachusetts statutes. The board may give such supplementary oral examination as it deems proper.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

A citizen of the United States, or an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen, whether man or woman, admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state or country, of which he was an inhabitant, may be admitted to examination upon proof of such former admission and of good moral character, together with recommendations from at least two members of the bar to which applicant was admitted, and, if possible, a recommendation from a judge of the highest court in the jurisdiction where applicant was admitted; also one or more recommendations, if possible, from members of the bar in Massachusetts. Blank certificates and forms may be procured from any of the clerks of court, and each petition should be accompanied by a fee of \$15. One so admitted in another jurisdiction, who has practiced there for three years, may be admitted here without examination, in the discretion of the board.

**Miscellaneous.**

No person who does not intend to practice as an attorney in this commonwealth shall be entitled to examination.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Laws, c. 165, §§ 39-43, as amended by Acts 1904, c. 355; Acts 1914, c. 670; Acts 1915, c. 249; Statutes and Rules published by Board of Examiners, January, 1918.

**MASSACHUSETTS DECISIONS**

1804 to 1919

A complete set of Massachusetts Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Massachusetts, 17 vols.

Pickering, 24 vols.

Metcalf, 13 vols.

Cushing, 12 vols.

Gray, 16 vols.

Allen, 14 vols.

Massachusetts, vols. 97 to 228.

The Northeastern Reporter, 119 vols., contains all decisions in Massachusetts, vols. 139 to 228, and all decisions for the last 34 years of Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers are located, is considered the best set of commercial and corporation reports extant. We will supply full information and prices on request.

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# MICHIGAN

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The rules of this state provide that the applicant must be a resident and citizen of the United States of full age and good moral character. Proof of good moral character, in the case of applicants other than graduates of reputable law schools, must be by letters from the attorney in whose office applicant has studied and from at least two other reputable citizens of applicant's place of residence. Diplomas of graduation from reputable law schools will be accepted as presumptive evidence of the good moral character of the holders thereof.

## **Application—Contents—When to be Filed—Fee.**

Applications must be filed with the secretary of the board of examiners at least 60 days prior to the examination, and must contain proofs of all the qualifications required by the rules. The rules provide that the application and proofs must be in the form prescribed by the board, or they will not be received. Printed copies of the rules, showing the forms prescribed, may be obtained from the secretary of the board at Lansing, Mich. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$15, which sum shall entitle the candidate to two examinations. In case of failure to pass the second examination, a fee of \$10 must be paid for each subsequent examination.

## **Preliminary Education.**

The statute provides that applicant must have acquired a general education equivalent to that involved in the completion of a four-year high school course.

## **Term of Study.**

A period of three years study in a duly incorporated college or university in this or another state, or four years in a law office under the supervision of a reputable attorney, is required. Every person commencing the study of law in the

office of an attorney must file with the secretary of the board of examiners a statement, supported by his affidavit and that of the attorney under whom he proposes to study, to the effect that he is beginning the study of law with said preceptor, giving the name and address of the same. Applicants are advised to make a statement to the board of their educational qualifications at the time of filing above notice. Students in reputable law schools are advised to file with the secretary of the board, on or before the completion of their second year at such law school, proof of the educational qualifications required by the rules.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Lansing on the second Wednesday of the October term of the Supreme Court in each year, and at such other times and places in the cities of Lansing, Ann Arbor and Detroit, as the board shall deem best to suit the convenience of applicants. The board of examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Supreme Court. The examination is partly written and partly oral, and includes the following subjects: Administration of Estates, including Wills, Agency, Bailments and Carriers, Bills and Notes, Contracts, Constitutional Law, Corporations, both Public and Private, Criminal Law and Procedure, Domestic Relations, Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure, Evidence, Mortgages, Real and Personal, Partnership, Pleading and Practice at Common Law and under the Michigan Laws, Real Property, including Landlord and Tenant and Fixtures and Easements, Torts, including Frauds, Statutory Construction, Conflict of Laws, Suretyship, Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Courts, and the Code of Ethics adopted by the American Bar Association. A minimum of 75 per cent. in at least 15 of the 20 subjects is required for qualification. In case of failure, the second test can only be taken six months

or more after such failure, and the application in such case must be filed with the secretary of the board at least 10 days prior to the examination and must state that the six months period of time has been spent diligently in the study of law. No person shall be eligible to more than three examinations within a period of three years.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

A citizen of this or another state who proves to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he intends to maintain a law office and to practice in this state, who has been admitted to practice in the court of last resort of another jurisdiction and has engaged in the practice of law as a principal occupation for three years or more immediately preceding the date of his application, may be licensed in this state upon filing application with the board, containing proof of period of practice, together with a written recommendation from one of the judges of the court in which he practiced and a certified copy of the certificates, affidavits and other papers, not including examination questions and answers which were submitted upon his application for admission in such aforesaid state or territory. A fee of \$15, the same as prescribed for other applicants, must accompany the application. The board of examiners may take three months for independent investigation into the qualifications of all such applicants from other jurisdictions, and if satisfied that the necessary requirements have been complied with, shall certify its findings to the Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court is satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant, he may be admitted on motion made by a member of the bar of the court.

**Sex No Bar to Admission.**

No person shall be denied admission on account of sex.

**Source of Rules.**

Public Acts 1913, No. 163; Rules of Board of Examiners approved by Supreme Court Nov. 5, 1913.



**MICHIGAN DECISIONS**

1836 to 1919

A complete set of Michigan Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Harrington, 1 vol.

Walker, 1 vol.

Douglas, 2 vols.

Michigan, 197 vols.

The Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols., contains all decisions of Michigan subsequent to vol. 40. This represents 80 per cent. of all the decisions of the state, and includes a large number of decisions which have not as yet been published in the State Reports. It also contains all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and prices.

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## MINNESOTA

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

In this state the rules of the Supreme Court require that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by two practicing attorneys in this state.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Applications, in the form prescribed by the Board of Examiners, should be filed with the Secretary, V. C. Pidgeon, Minneapolis, Minn., at least three weeks before the examination. Such applications must contain applicant's affidavit as to his name, age, and occupation, if any; his citizenship and present residence, how long he has resided in this state, and his place of residence during the preceding three years; the course or nature of his general education, in what educational institution it was pursued and the time spent therein. Applicant shall also present proof of good moral character, by the certificate above referred to, from two attorneys of this state. All applicants, except attorneys of five years' standing, shall also state in their affidavit where and during what time they have studied law, in what school, if any, and for what period of time, the name and place of residence of every attorney in this state and elsewhere in whose office they have studied, and the period of study in such office. A fee of \$15 must accompany each application.

### **General Education.**

Applicants, other than attorneys of five years' standing, shall satisfactorily prove to the board that they have passed examination in one year's Latin, English history, American history, English composition and rhetoric, and the common school branches, or shall be subjected to an examination therein by the board before being admitted to the bar examination.

**Term of Study.**

Any person, not an attorney, who has studied law for not less than three years within the five years preceding his application, either in an accredited law school of this state, or in the office of a resident practicing attorney, or both, may be admitted to the examination; provided that, when any such applicant shall have studied at least six months as aforesaid in the office of some practicing attorney in this state, the board may, in its discretion, accept as a part of said three years' study any period of study within said five years pursued in a law school of recognized standing in some other state or of the District of Columbia. Proof of period of study in the office of an attorney of this state must be by the certificate of such attorney.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at such places as the board may direct, on the following dates: First Tuesday in February; second Tuesday in June and October. Such examinations are upon the following subjects: Real Property (including Mortgages and Landlord and Tenant), Personal Property (including Liens and Chattel Mortgages), Criminal Law and Procedure, Contracts, Torts, Evidence, Corporations (Private and Public), Pleading and Practice in the State and Federal Courts, Wills and Administration of Estates, Equity Jurisprudence (including Trusts), Domestic Relations (Persons), Agency, Sales, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Bailments and Carriers, Insurance, Suretyship, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Damages, Taxation, Legal Ethics, and the Constitution and Statutes of Minnesota in connection with each of the foregoing subjects. A general average of 75 per cent. is required for qualification. Where the general average of an applicant is less than 75 per cent., he must be re-examined in all subjects in which he fell below 75 per cent.: provided, that where an applicant's marks are less than 60 per cent. on not less than

one-fourth of the subjects, or less than 75 per cent. on not less than one-half of the subjects, he shall be re-examined in all subjects. If the test is favorable, the board shall so report to the Supreme Court and the oath of office shall be administered and license granted.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney of five years' standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, may, in the discretion of the board, be admitted without examination, upon making application, accompanied by the required proof as to citizenship, residence, age, general education, etc. He must also present his certificate of admission and the certificate of a judge of a court of record or of two practicing attorneys of such jurisdiction, under seal of the court, showing that he is of good moral character; also a like certificate from two practicing attorneys in this state. A fee of \$15 shall accompany the petition. Such application may be acted upon by the board at any time, without waiting for a regular meeting. Any attorney of less than five years' standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, who has studied law, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or both, for a period of not less than three years, six months of which period shall have been spent in study in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, may be examined by said board in the manner prescribed for applicants who are not attorneys. Such attorney shall also be required to furnish proof as to citizenship, residence, age, general education, term of legal study, etc., in the same manner as required of other applicants for examination.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Under Acts 1917, c. 282, in effect April 17, 1917, graduates of approved law schools within the state who have matriculated prior to the date of approval of said act may be admitted

without examination, upon presentation of diploma within two years from the date thereof. Students matriculating subsequent to the date of approval of said act must, however, take the regular prescribed examination.

**Source of Rules.**

Gen. St. 1913, c. 35; Gen. St. Supp. 1917, c. 35; Rules Sup. Ct. May 29, 1891, as amended; Rules Board of Examiners.

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## MINNESOTA DECISIONS

1851 to 1919

A complete set of Minnesota Reports (down to 1919) consists of 139 vols. All decisions in vols. 26 to 139, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols. These represent 80 per cent. of all the Minnesota decisions. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northwestern is in general use, and is cited by both the bench and bar. Write for full information and prices.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## MISSISSIPPI

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

An applicant in this state must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state over 21 years of age and of good moral character.

### **Application—Contents—Time for Filing—Fee.**

Application, in writing, must be filed with the board of law examiners at least 30 days before the regular time fixed for an examination, and must be accompanied by the certificates of three responsible citizens, two of whom shall be members of the bar of the county of applicant's residence, to the effect that applicant is of good moral character; and said certificates shall set forth how long, when, and under what circumstances those making same have known the applicant. A fee of \$10 must accompany the application. The board will inquire into the moral character and qualifications, other than legal, of the applicant, and, if satisfied that he possesses the necessary qualifications, shall enter an order admitting him to the examination; but, if applicant be found not to be so qualified, his application shall be dismissed, at his costs.

### **General Education.**

Applicant must have had at least a high school education or its equivalent.

### **Examination—Regulation—Scope—Fee.**

The board of law examiners, consisting of three members of the bar appointed by the Governor, meets at Jackson, on the first Mondays of July and February of each year, and at such other times as the board may decide upon. If the applicant be found by the board to possess the necessary qualifications except legal learning, the board, in open session, shall propound in writing a sufficient number of questions to thoroughly test his legal learning upon the following subjects: Real Prop-

erty, Personal Property, Pleading and Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleading, Statute Law of the State, Constitution of the United States and this state, Federal and State Practice, federal statutes relating to Judiciary and Bankruptcy, Professional Ethics, and upon such other subjects as the board may deem proper. A general average of 70 per cent. is required in order to pass the examination. If the test is successful, the board shall issue a certificate granting the application, which certificate shall be presented by the applicant to the chancery court or chancellor of the county of his residence, or of the county in which he intends to practice, and said chancery court or chancellor shall have entered on the minutes of said court an order granting to the applicant license to practice law in all courts, both law and equity, in this state, upon taking the oath prescribed by law. If the board be of the opinion that the applicant does not possess sufficient legal learning, then said board shall enter an order on its minutes dismissing the application; and in either case the applicant shall pay the costs. An annual privilege tax to the state of \$10 and usually one of \$5 to the city where he practices, must be paid by the successful candidate.

Dismissal of an application for license to practice law does not bar another application by the same person after the expiration of six months from the date of his application.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Under the law at present in force, admission to practice in another jurisdiction does not entitle an applicant to exemption from the regular examination.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Any person holding a diploma of graduation from the University of Mississippi, and possessing the necessary qualifications as to age, citizenship, moral character, general education, etc., shall file and present an ex parte petition, under oath, to

the chancery court or chancellor of the county of his residence, or of the county in which the petitioner intends to practice, or to the chancery court or chancellor of Lafayette county, setting forth the facts hereinabove mentioned, with a copy of his diploma attached thereto. The court or chancellor shall carefully inquire into the moral character of the petitioner and his other qualifications, and, if fully satisfied that he is of good moral character and otherwise qualified, shall not examine him as to his legal qualifications, but shall enter on the minutes of the court an order granting him a license to practice in all of the courts of this state, upon petitioner paying all costs in said cause, and taking the oath prescribed by law.

**Source of Rules.**

Laws 1916, c. 107; order of Board of Examiners.

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**MISSISSIPPI DECISIONS**

1820 to 1919

A complete set of Mississippi Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Freeman's Chancery, 1 vol.
- Smedes & Marshall's Chancery, 1 vol.
- Walker, 1 vol.
- Howard, 7 vols.
- Smedes & Marshall, 14 vols.
- Mississippi, vols. 23 to 117.

We have reprinted the Mississippi Reports, covering the following volumes: Freeman's Chancery; Smedes & Marshall's Chancery; Walker (1 Miss.); Howard (2-8 Miss.); Smedes & Marshall (9-22 Miss.); and Mississippi, vols. 23-63—a total of 65 original volumes, in a series of 31 books. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, is



preserved. Full annotations are added, showing where each case has been subsequently cited by the Mississippi Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest are also made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports are also added. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Detailed information will be furnished on request.

The Southern Reporter, 78 vols., contains all Mississippi decisions subsequent to vol. 63 Miss., and all decisions for the last 32 years of Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Southern is the only medium through which all of the current Mississippi decisions may be had, and which furnishes them promptly. Write for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## MISSOURI

### **Age—Residence—Character.**

Every applicant for a license to practice shall produce satisfactory evidence that he is 21 years of age, of good moral character, and a resident of the state. Proof of age and residence may be made by his affidavit. Proof of good moral character shall be by written certificate, signed by the judge of the circuit court or of the court of common pleas and three members of the bar of the county where applicant resides, or has lately resided. The board may require additional evidence of applicant's good moral character.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Fee.**

Applications, on forms prescribed by the board of examiners and furnished upon request by the clerk of the Supreme Court, must be filed with the clerk at Jefferson City at least 10 days before the date set for examination and must be accompanied by a fee of \$10. The applicant shall file with his application all the proof required by the rules of the board, as shown in the paragraphs above and below.

### **General Education.**

Applicant shall file with his application satisfactory proof that he has had a preliminary education substantially equivalent to that obtained through a common or grammar school course of study and possesses a fair knowledge of civil government, American and English literature, general history, and American and English constitutional history. Such proof may be made by exhibiting the diploma of any university or college in good standing, or diploma of a high school whose graduates are permitted to matriculate at a state university without an examination, or affidavit of the principal or teachers of a high school under whom the applicant has studied, designating the studies pursued, the length of time devoted to

each, the applicant's degree of proficiency in each study and showing that the applicant has a preliminary education as shown above and a fair knowledge of the subjects given above, or a diploma from any academy or preparatory school whose course of study has been passed upon and accepted by the Board of Law Examiners. All applicants who cannot comply with either of the above requirements shall be subjected to an examination upon their general education and upon their knowledge of the subjects specified above. A minimum grade of 70 per cent., based on a scale of 100 per cent., shall be necessary to qualify the applicant for the law examination. Applicants for this preliminary examination must present themselves at the clerk's office at 2 o'clock on the Saturday next preceding the Monday upon which the law examination will be held.

**Term of Study.**

While no particular period of study is prescribed, the rules of the Board of Examiners provide that no person will be examined as to his knowledge of the law, until he has carefully read and studied at least one standard unabridged textbook on each of the following subjects: Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Domestic Relations, Agency, Private Corporations, Public Corporations, Partnership, Real Property, Personal Property, Sales, Bailments, Carriers, Common-Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Equity, Evidence, Wills, Constitutional Law, Negotiable Instruments, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Conflict of Laws or Private International Law, Insurance, and Legal Ethics. Every applicant for admission on examination, unless he is a graduate of a reputable law school, is required to file with the application his affidavit, and the affidavit of at least one other credible person in support thereof, setting forth in detail the several textbooks read by him, and the names of the authors thereof, to-

gether with the dates when read and the time consumed in the reading thereof, respectively.

**Examination—Regulation—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Two examinations a year are held at Jefferson City. The exact date is fixed by the Supreme Court. Examinations are also held at St. Louis and Kansas City, and at such other cities in the state as the Supreme Court may direct, and at times fixed by said court. If satisfied that the requirements in the above paragraphs have been complied with, the Board of Examiners will examine the candidate in writing upon the following subjects: Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Domestic Relations, Agency, Public and Private Corporations, Partnership, Real Property, Personal Property, Sales, Bailments, Carriers, Common-Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Equity, Evidence, Wills and Probate, Constitutional Law, Negotiable Instruments, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Conflict of Laws, Insurance, Pleading and Practice under the Missouri Statutes, and Legal Ethics. All examinations shall be written and the applicants shall be graded on a scale of 100. The board shall recommend for admission any applicant, otherwise qualified, who shall attain a general average of 75 per cent. Any applicant failing to make a general average of 75 per cent. in his first examination may, at any time within a year thereafter, take another examination in those subjects in which he failed to make a grade of 75 per cent. but none other, and he shall be recommended for a license, provided he attains a general average of 75 per cent. in the second examination. In case of success, the oath will be administered and license granted.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted to the bar in any other state may, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be admitted to practice in this state

without examination, upon proof of the other qualifications required by the rules, and proof that he has been licensed and has practiced law regularly for three years in the state from which he comes.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. St. 1909, §§ 939-948; Rules of Board of Examiners.

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## MISSOURI DECISIONS

1821 to 1919

A complete set of Missouri Reports (down to 1919) consists of 273 vols. Supreme and 199 Appeals. All decisions subsequent to volume 88 Supreme and 93 Appeals are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 204 vols., together with all decisions for the last 33 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Missouri Court of Appeals was organized in 1876. The final jurisdiction was very low, and until 1902 it was not regarded as a court of last resort. The jurisdiction was changed in 1902, and we then began to publish the decisions in the Southwestern Reporter.

We will furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

# MONTANA

## **Citizenship—Age—Residence—Character.**

The applicant for admission in this state must be a citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, of full age and of good moral character, which last, in the case of persons applying for examination, must be evidenced by the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom must be members of the bar, stating how long a time, when and under what circumstances affiant has known the applicant.

## **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents.**

A verified petition must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Helena, Mont., at least 30 days prior to the date of the examination, and must be accompanied by proofs of all the qualifications required by the rules as shown in the paragraphs above and below. Said petition must also state that, if admitted, it is applicant's intention to actively engage in the practice of law in this state.

## **General Education.**

Applicant must present as a part of his petition satisfactory evidence that he possesses the necessary qualifications for entrance to the collegiate department of the State University of Montana or the equivalent.

## **Term of Study.**

Applicant shall file with his petition a certificate of two reputable lawyers of this state (or the affidavits of two nonresident attorneys) that he has been engaged in the study of law for two successive years prior to the time of making his application.

## **Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held by a Board of Examiners in the Supreme Court rooms on the first Wednesday of June and De-

ember. Such examinations are principally in writing and embrace the following subjects: Constitutional Law, including the Constitution of the United States and of Montana, Equity, Trusts and Suretyship, the Law of Real and Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Mortgages, Contracts, Partnership, Corporations, Torts, Crimes, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Master and Servant, Common-Law Pleading and Practice, Code Practice, Conflict of Laws, Mining Law, Water Rights, the federal statutes relating to the Judiciary and to Bankruptcy, Professional Ethics, with particular reference to the American Bar Association Canons of Ethics, and the principles of law as exemplified by the statutes and decisions of Montana.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

A citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state or of a foreign country where the common law exists as a basis and where the requirements for admission are substantially equivalent to those of this state, or, if not, where the applicant has practiced successfully for at least two years immediately prior to his application, may be admitted to practice here upon the production of his license and satisfactory evidence of good moral character. A candidate for admission under this rule may make application at any time by filing a verified petition with the clerk, showing where, with whom, and for what period he studied law, where he was first admitted to practice, where and how long he has practiced, his standing in each jurisdiction, that he has not been out of active practice for more than two years immediately prior to making application, and that it is his intention, if admitted, to actively engage in the practice of law in Montana. Said petition must be accompanied by a certificate of the pre-

siding judge of the highest trial court in which he last practiced, showing petitioner's good moral character. If the applicant has never practiced and not more than one year has elapsed since his admission he shall so state and shall furnish the same evidence of good moral character that a candidate for examination is required to furnish. All papers are delivered by the clerk to the Attorney General, who, if satisfied, after an examination of the papers, that applicant is entitled to admission, will notify him when the court will hear the application. Applications under this rule are made upon motion of the Attorney General or one of his assistants, and applicant is required to be personally present in court when the motion is made. If the court is of the opinion that the applicant should be required to pass an examination, his name will be entered on the list of candidates for the next ensuing examination.

**Admission on Diploma.**

A diploma from the Department of Law of the University of Montana at Missoula, or evidence of having completed the three-year law course of said department, shall entitle the holder to a license to practice law in all the courts of this state, subject to the right of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to order an examination as in ordinary cases of applicants without such diploma or evidence.

**Miscellaneous.**

A fee of \$25 is required, whether for admission by examination or otherwise. Said fee must accompany the application, and entitles applicant to a second examination at any time within one year after his first examination, without further payment. An annual license tax of \$5 is required of attorneys in this state. The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.



**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Codes 1907, §§ 6381-6385; Laws 1911, c. 13; Laws 1915, c. 18; Laws 1917, c. 90; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect April 14, 1917, with amendment of Feb. 25, 1918.

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**MONTANA DECISIONS**

1868 to 1919

A complete set of Montana Reports (down to 1919) consists of 54 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 177 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 3 Montana, and all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the limited number of local precedents, it is necessary to go outside of Montana for case-law authorities, and the Pacific Reporter is the medium naturally chosen. Indeed, the set is usually considered indispensable in all the Pacific Coast states. This is especially true as to Montana, for the reason that the Montana Code was adapted from that of California, and the courts follow the California decisions closely. The Pacific contains about 75 per cent. of all the California decisions, including upwards of 1,800 that are not published in the State Reports. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## NEBRASKA

### **Citizenship—Age—Residence—Character.**

When applying for admission to the bar, the applicant must show that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of Nebraska, 21 years of age at the time of application, and of good moral character.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.**

At least four weeks prior to the day set for the examinations, the applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., a written request in his own handwriting, subscribed by himself, together with his personal affidavit as to the qualifications mentioned above and below. These proofs shall state, too, the time and place of preparatory study, or admission and period of practice in courts of record in another jurisdiction; and shall contain the affidavit of at least two reputable citizens of the applicant's own community vouching for his morality and reputation in that community, and the names and addresses of at least three persons, other than those certifying for him, of whom further inquiry as to his character and qualifications may be made by the board of examiners. At the time of filing application, the petitioner shall deposit with the clerk the sum of \$5.

### **General Education—Term of Study.**

Before attempting the examination, applicant must prove, either by school, college or teacher's certificate or diploma or in examination before the bar commission, that he has had preliminary education equivalent to that involved in the completion of the first three years of a high school course accredited by the state department of public instruction. He shall also satisfy the examiners by his own affidavit, and by the affidavit or certificate of his preceptor or preceptors, that he has, for

a period of three years, diligently pursued his legal studies in a reputable law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. At least one year of such office study shall have been passed in a law office of this state.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time of Holding.**

Examinations will be held on the second Tuesday of June and the third Tuesday of November of each year and at such other times as the commission may deem advisable. Applicant must pass a satisfactory examination upon the principles of the common law, equity, criminal law, and the statutes and practice of the state. The method of conducting the examination is left to the discretion of the commission, consisting of five attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court each year. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination, the board reports to the court the results, and the names of the persons entitled to admission as decided by a majority of the board, which persons shall thereupon be admitted to practice upon taking the oath prescribed by law. If the applicant is disqualified, he shall not be admitted to examination for one year from the time of such failure, and must file a certificate that he has studied law for one year since his rejection.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any practicing attorney becoming a resident of this state, who has been admitted in a court of record of another state or territory, must make his application as required by these rules and present proof by certificate that he is a licensed practitioner in a court of record of another state where the requirements for admission when he was admitted were equal to those now prescribed in this state, or, that he has practiced law five full years under license in such state within the ten years next preceding the date of his application.

**Registration at Commencement of Study.**

Every person applying for admission as having studied in the office of a practicing attorney in this state must have registered with the clerk of the Supreme Court at the beginning of his term of study, giving his name, address, and the name and address of the attorney in whose office he is studying. A fee of 50 cents will be required from every applicant registered.

**Law School Graduates.**

Graduates from the College of Law of the State University and the Creighton College of Law shall make application and present proofs of qualifications in the same manner as required of other applicants. If otherwise satisfactory, they will be admitted without further examination.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. St. 1913, c. 5; Laws 1917, c. 4; Rules Sup. Ct. in force Sept. 1, 1918 (168 N. W. vi).

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**NEBRASKA DECISIONS**

1854 to 1919

A complete set of Nebraska Reports (down to 1919) consists of 101 vols. The Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 8 Nebraska, including the decisions of the Supreme Court Commissioners, representing 90 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. These Commissioners' Decisions are also published in a series of reports known as "Nebraska Unofficial Reports," of which series there are five volumes. The Northwestern Reporter contains, in addition to the above, all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory, and North and South Dakota. The ta-

bles of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for about one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

# NEVADA

## **Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission in this state shall be a citizen of the United States or one who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

## **Application—Fee.**

Application shall be made to one of the district judges, who shall refer it to the Supreme Court. Before filing the application a fee of \$35 must be deposited with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Carson City, which sum shall be returned in case the application is rejected. The clerk of the Supreme Court is ex officio secretary of the Board of Examiners.

## **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.**

Regular examinations are held by the justices of the Supreme Court, in the Supreme Court room at Carson City on the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October of each year. In case the applicant finds it impossible to attend the regular examination, the Supreme Court, on application of the district judge of any judicial district, may appoint the district judge and at least two attorneys, residents of the district, to constitute a committee of examiners. The examination consists of written questions upon the subjects of the history of Nevada and of the United States, the constitutional relations of the state and federal governments, the jurisdiction of the various courts of Nevada and of the United States, the various sources of municipal law of Nevada, the general principles of the common law relating to property and personal rights and obligations, the general grounds of equity jurisdiction and principles of equity jurisprudence, rules and principles of pleading and evidence, practice under the Civil and Criminal Codes of Nevada, and remedies in hypothetical cas-

es. The committee shall also inquire into the course and duration of the applicant's studies and as to the facts of his age, residence, and good moral character, and shall certify the examination papers to the Supreme Court.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

One who has been admitted upon a creditable examination in any other state, territory, or foreign country where the common law of England is the basis of jurisprudence may be licensed here, upon proof of such fact by affidavit or certificate, together with satisfactory evidence of good moral character and a recommendation from a judge before whom he last practiced.

**Women may be Admitted.**

The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Laws 1912, § 498 et seq.; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect April 1, 1912 (154 Pac. vii).

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## NEVADA DECISIONS

1865 to 1919

A complete set of Nevada Reports (down to 1919) consists of 40 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 16 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., together with all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the limited number of local precedents, the Nevada attorney is forced to look to the neighboring states for his case-law authorities. The Pacific Reporter, containing,

as it does, upwards of 80 per cent. of all the decisions of the Pacific states, and being the only medium through which a large proportion of them may be had, is the natural selection. Write for price and full information.

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for a license to practice shall be a citizen of the state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Term of Study.**

He shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Concord, N. H., at least 14 days before the regular June or December session, a petition stating his residence, the date and place of his birth, the term during which he has studied law, and the name and residence of the person with whom he studied; and he shall file therewith certificates showing that he is of good moral character and that he has studied law as set forth in the petition. Blank forms for application may be obtained from the clerk. Term of study required is three years, and may be pursued in the office of a member of the bar in good standing or in a reputable law school. If the papers so filed show that he is entitled to be examined, he will be allowed to take the examination at the next meeting of the committee.

### **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Concord, beginning on the Thursday before the last Saturday of June and the third Tuesday in December.

The candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination on the various branches of law before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court, and shall average 70 per cent. in the correctness of his answers to have them considered satisfactory. A person who fails in an examination for admission to the bar will not be admitted to another examination until the court, upon special consideration of the case, make an order to that effect.

### **Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

One admitted to practice in the highest court of another state may be admitted here, without examination as to legal quali-

fications, upon production of proof of such admission, that he is of good moral character, that he has practiced law in the state of his admission for at least three years, and that he is a resident of this state at the time of application. Proof of admission in such former state will be exclusively by certificate from a judge of the highest court in such state, under seal of the court.

**Filing Certificate Before Commencement of Study.**

Any person proposing to study law with a view to applying for admission to the bar shall, within 14 days after commencing the study, file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating his age, residence, what preparatory education he has had, the name and residence of person with whom he is studying, and the date when he commenced the study; also a certificate of the person with whom he is studying, stating the fact and when the study began.

**Source of Rules.**

Sup. Ct. Rules; Pub. St. c. 213.

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**NEW HAMPSHIRE DECISIONS**

1816 to 1919

A complete set of New Hampshire Reports (down to 1919) consists of 77 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 63 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, including upward of 3,000 decisions that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full particulars and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## NEW JERSEY

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

To procure a license in this state, the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age and of good moral character.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Proof of Qualifications—Fee.**

Applicant must file notice of his intention to apply for admission to the bar with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he served his clerkship, or in which he resides, two months prior to taking the examination, evidence of which fact, by certificate of said clerk of circuit court, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Trenton, N. J., together with the other proofs mentioned hereafter, at least 20 days before the first day of the term. A fee of \$10 must accompany the application. He shall also file with the clerk of the Supreme Court proof of all the qualifications as to age, residence, moral character, general education, clerkship, term of study, etc., required by the rules. Proof of qualifications as to age, residence, moral character, clerkship and term of study may be supplied by certificate or affidavit, or both. Proof of general education shall be furnished by one of the means specified below.

### **General Education.**

At least three years before taking the bar examination the applicant must have passed his final examination for graduation in a college, university, public high school, or private school approved by the Board of Examiners, evidence of which fact, by certificate or otherwise, must be submitted to and approved by the State Commissioner of Education before being filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, or must have passed an equivalent examination to be held under the supervision of the Bar Examiners. These preliminary examinations are held in each county of the state on the last three Sat-

urdays in April and November of each year. Information regarding the exact times and places may be obtained from the superintendent of schools of the respective counties. The county Board of Examiners will notify the state Commissioner of Education of those who pass the examination, whereupon the Commissioner will issue certificate of that fact to the successful candidate for presentation to the clerk of the Supreme Court, as above required.

**Term of Study.**

Applicant must have served a regular clerkship with a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court for three years, of which any portion of the time, not exceeding 27 months, may be spent in regular attendance upon the law lectures in some law school of established reputation in the United States. The applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, at the commencement of the clerkship, a certificate of the attorney that the clerkship has begun.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations for attorneys and counselors are held on the first Friday of the February, June, and November terms, at Trenton.

The topics and books on which the applicants will be examined, are published in pamphlet form by the Board of Examiners and may be obtained upon requisition to the clerk of the Supreme Court, at Trenton. This pamphlet also contains the forms required for the various certificates, proofs and notices. The examinations are written and oral, and are conducted by the Board of Examiners, consisting of three counselors appointed by the court. Board shall report to the Supreme Court the names of those candidates who passed the examination successfully. In case of failure to pass the first examination, a fee of \$5 for each subsequent examination shall be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney admitted in another state, whose clerkship and profession in that state, or in this, or in both, have been pursued for a term of three years shall be eligible to examination, upon proof of good moral character and educational qualifications, provided, that he may take the examination as to general education at any time before taking the bar examination. Regular attendance upon law lectures in a reputable law school for a period not exceeding 27 months may stand in lieu of an equal period of clerkship. In case such attorney has been actively engaged in practice in such other state for ten years, he shall not be required to take the examination as to preliminary education. Two months' notice must be given of applicant's intention to take the examination, same as prescribed for other applicants.

**Admission as Counselor—Women may be Admitted.**

No one shall be recommended for license to practice as a counselor until he shall have practiced as an attorney in the Supreme Court of this state for three years and given proof in examination of his legal ability, or, if he has practiced in another state, until the whole period of his practice in this and such other state shall be six years, the last year of which period must have been in this state. No application is necessary to take the counselors' examination, but 20 days' written notice should be given to the clerk of the Supreme Court by those intending to take it. A fee of \$10 for the first examination and \$5 for each subsequent examination shall be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court. Women may be licensed upon complying with the prescribed requirements.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. St. 1910, p. 4055, § 12; P. L. 1914, p. 109; Circular of Information issued by clerk of Supreme Court.

**NEW JERSEY DECISIONS**

1790 to 1919

Complete sets of New Jersey Reports (down to 1919) consist of:

New Jersey Law, 90 vols., 1790-1919.

New Jersey Equity, 88 vols., 1830-1919.

The Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., contains all decisions of New Jersey subsequent to 47 Law and 40 Equity. It also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter includes upward of 3,000 decisions that have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Over 1,500 of the omitted decisions are from New Jersey. Some of these decisions have proved to be controlling authorities, and have become leading cases in some branch of law or practice. Write for price and full information regarding the Atlantic Reporter.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## NEW MEXICO

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The petitioner for license to practice in this state shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and shall be a bona fide resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

At least 30 days before the time set for holding the examination, the applicant shall file with the secretary of the Board of Examiners at Santa Fé a petition under oath, stating the time and place of his birth, and his place of residence during the past five years, accompanied by the proofs specified below as to term of study and the certificate of some reputable attorney of this state, or other credible person vouching for his character. It shall contain, too, a statement of all the facts material to his preparatory work. The application must be accompanied by a fee of \$15 for the examination and a filing fee of \$5. The clerk of the Supreme Court is also secretary of the Board of Examiners. No set forms for use in filing applications are issued by the board, but applications must be drawn in conformity with the statutes and rules here summarized, and must be legibly typewritten on white paper, in double space typewriting.

### **Term of Study.**

Applicant must have diligently pursued the study of law either in some reputable law school or in the office of some member of the bar of this state for at least two years, and his petition must state when and where such studies were carried on.

### **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held on the second Wednesday in January of each year, and, unless otherwise announced, on the second

Tuesday of August, at Santa Fé. The application shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of three members of the bar of this state, who shall in open court examine the applicants upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Principal and Surety, Executors and Administrators, Bailments, Corporations, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations, the Principles of Constitutional Law, Wills, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Evidence, Criminal Law and such other subjects as the board may direct. Such examination may be oral or written, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the board shall report the results thereof to the Supreme Court. An average of 70 per cent. on all the questions propounded is necessary to entitle the candidate to admission. Any applicant who fails to pass shall be notified as to subjects in which he qualified and those in which he did not qualify, and shall have the option of appearing for examination at any time within one year without additional charge and taking another examination on those subjects in which he was found deficient. If at the time of such adverse report such applicant is practicing under a temporary license, the board may recommend that such license be extended for a period of not to exceed one year. An applicant who has taken the examination twice, as above prescribed, and failed, shall not be permitted to again become an applicant until two years after his last failure, and he shall then file a new application and take the whole examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

A person who has been admitted to practice by the highest court of general original jurisdiction of any other state or territory, where the requirements for admission are at least equal to those of this state, and who has practiced for at least three years immediately prior to the filing of his application,



shall upon the recommendation of the board be granted a certificate without examination, and the board may recommend such certificate if applicant has not practiced for three years immediately preceding the filing of his application, if it appears that his failure to practice has been due to ill health or other sufficient reasons, and he has not been out of the practice so long as to disqualify him for admission, and proper certificate, other than the certificate of the applicant, is required to show such fact. He shall file his application, accompanied by proper certificate other than his own, with the secretary of the Board of Examiners at least 30 days before the date of the examination, and such application must show the date of his admission, the name of the court in which he was admitted, and the length of time he has been engaged in active practice. Application must also plainly state that the applicant has never been disbarred or suspended, or, if so, that such disbarment has been set aside, or such suspension removed.

**Miscellaneous.**

The district courts have power to issue to any proper person, who has filed his application for admission with the Board of Examiners, a temporary license to practice in the district courts, such license to expire at the first meeting of the Board of Bar Examiners at Santa Fé after the same is granted.

**Source of Rules.**

Code 1915, §§ 327-351; Laws 1917, c. 48. Rules of Board of Examiners approved by Supreme Court, effective Sept. 1, 1915.

**NEW MEXICO DECISIONS**

1852 to 1919

A complete set of New Mexico Reports (down to 1919) consists of 22 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols. The Pacific also contains all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local decisions increases the necessity of using decisions from other states as precedents. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is naturally the medium which furnishes the decisions desired. It is so generally used and cited in New Mexico that it may be regarded as indispensable. Write for price and complete information.

**WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.**

## NEW YORK

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission to practice shall prove by his affidavit to the Board of Examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, has been an actual resident of this state for 6 months immediately preceding his application, and is 21 years of age, and shall offer proof of good moral character by personal attendance before the Committee on Character and Fitness, with the affidavits of two reputable persons of the judicial district in which he resides, one of whom must be a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court. He shall also show to the Board of Examiners that he has not been examined and refused admission to practice within 4 months immediately preceding.

### **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Each applicant for examination must file with the secretary-treasurer of the board of examiners, Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, Bensen Bldg., Albany, N. Y., at least 15 days before the examination, proof of the qualifications as to age, residence, general education, clerkship, term of study, etc., mentioned in the paragraphs above and below. A fee of \$25 must be paid to the treasurer at the time the application is filed. This fee will entitle the applicant to three examinations. The petition for examination must be entitled in the department in which applicant resides, but he may appear for examination in any department, whether a resident thereof or not, provided he secures the permission of the board at least 15 days before the examination.

The modes of proof of the various qualifications required by the rules are too lengthy to set out herein, and it is suggested that prospective applicants write to the Secretary, above named, for pamphlet giving detailed information in this regard.

**General Education.**

Those applicants who are not graduates of colleges of good standing, or attorneys admitted in other states, before entering upon the clerkship or attendance at a law school as prescribed below, shall undergo an examination under the authority of the State University in English, three years; Mathematics, two years; Latin, two years; Science, one year; History, two years; or in their substantial equivalents.

**Term of Study.**

The candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has pursued the study of law for four years, except that, if he is a graduate of any college or university, the period of study shall be three years, and except, also, that persons admitted in the highest court of original jurisdiction in another state, who have practiced in that state for three years since their admission, shall be permitted to enter upon the examination after one year of study in this state. The period of this preliminary study, on the part of applicants who are not graduates of a college or university, may be spent by serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or partly in such office and partly by attending a law school of sufficient standing, but every such applicant must serve such clerkship for at least one year continuously either before examination by the Board of Examiners or after such examination and prior to admission to the bar. The computation of the time so spent in the office of an attorney shall commence at the filing with the clerk of the court of appeals of such attorney's certificate announcing the clerkship. If the applicant be a graduate of a college or university, he may pursue the prescribed course of study in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, or by attending a law school, or partly under one of these conditions and partly

under the other, but the period of study must be pursued after his graduation. If he be a person admitted to the bar of another state or country he may pursue the prescribed period of study either by serving a clerkship or by attendance upon a law school, but the period of study must be pursued after having remained as a practicing attorney in such other state or country for three years.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in each department four times a year. Information regarding the exact times and places may be obtained of the secretary of the board. Such examinations are divided by the board into two groups, viz.: Group 1, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence; group 2, Substantive Law, viz.: Real Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Paper, Principal and Agent, Principal and Surety, Insurance, Bailments, Sales, Criminal Law, Torts, Wills and Administration, Equity, Corporations, Domestic Relations, Legal Ethics and the Constitutions of New York State and of the United States. The test may be oral or written, or partly oral and partly written, and shall embrace questions on the subjects selected by the board. An applicant obtaining the required standard in either group and not on his entire paper will receive a pass card for the group which he passes, and may be re-examined at the end of four months, on the group in which he failed. If the board favors admission, it will so signify to the Supreme Court; but, if not, the rejected applicant shall not be allowed re-examination for four months.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in another state or country, and who has remained therein as a practicing attorney for three years, shall offer proof of such admission and pursuit of his profession, and of the prescribed period of study for one year in this state, and shall then be permitted to

undergo the examination of the board. One who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of law in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia and has practiced his profession there for a period of five years, or who has been admitted and has practiced five years in another country whose jurisprudence is based upon the principles of the English common law; or who being an American citizen and domiciled in a foreign country whose jurisprudence is based on the principles of the English common law has received such diploma or degree therein as would entitle him, if a citizen of such foreign country, to practice law in its courts, may, in the discretion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, be admitted here without examination, after furnishing satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications as to citizenship, 6 months' residence in this state, etc. Applicants admitted under this rule must produce a letter of recommendation from one of the judges of the highest court of such other state or country, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of character or qualifications.

**Miscellaneous.**

By Laws 1918, c. 105, the Court of Appeals is empowered to dispense with the period of clerkship and with the examination in the case of graduates of the Albany Law School, or of the law department of the University of the City of New York, or of the law school of Columbia College.

Race or sex shall offer no bar to admission in this state.

**Source of Rules.**

Consol. Laws, ch. 30, §§ 53, 460-467; Rules Ct. App. in effect July 1, 1911; Rules Board of Examiners in effect Dec. 1, 1912.

**NEW YORK DECISIONS**

1794 to 1919

A complete set of reports of the courts of last resort in New York (down to 1919) consists of :

New York Common Law, 80 vols., 1794-1848.

New York Chancery, 32 vols., 1814-1848.

New York Appeals, 223 vols., 1847-1919.

The Northeastern Reporter, 119 vols., contains all decisions of the New York Court of Appeals subsequent to vol. 98. It also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There have been and still are, a number of lower courts of record, and of appellate jurisdiction, such as the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, etc. The decisions of these courts have been reported in part in a heterogeneous mass of official and unofficial reports. These are usually cited by the names of the Reporters, and are collectively classed as Supreme, Practice and Code, Superior, Common Pleas, and Criminal Reports. The tabulated list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth, on request. In 1888 we commenced the publication of the New York Supplement, which now has 171 vols. In this set we have reported in full, systematically and promptly, all decisions of these inferior courts of record, including all the decisions as reported in some 450 vols. of the official and unofficial reports above referred to, and upward of 8,500 additional decisions, which have been either entirely omitted from the State Reports, or reported only as memorandum decisions.

The New York Supplement is supplied with tables which make it a perfect and convenient substitute for the State Reports.

We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding these Reports on request.

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## NORTH CAROLINA

### **Age—Character.**

Persons who may apply for admission must have attained the age of 21 years or will arrive at that age before the time for the next examination, and must be of good moral character. Applicants resident of this state shall offer proof of such good moral character by certificate, signed by two members of the bar of this court. Those applying by virtue of admission in some other state may offer such proof by certificate signed by any state officer of the state from which they come.

### **Application—Proofs Required—Fee.**

Applications must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, and must be accompanied by the proofs required by these rules. No formal application is required, and no application blanks are used. A fee of \$23.50 will accompany each application, which sum (except \$1.50 for the clerk) will be returned in case applicant fails to pass the examination. Applicant's full name and address must be entered on the clerk's registry not later than Saturday immediately preceding the examination.

### **Term of Study.**

Each applicant shall have read law for a period of two years, and during the course of such study shall have perused Ewell's Essentials (3 vols.), Clark on Corporations, Schouler on Executors, Bispham's Equity, Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, Revisal 1905 of North Carolina, the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of North Carolina, Creasy's English Constitution, Sharswood's Legal Ethics, Sheppard's Constitutional Text-Book, and Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law (or their equivalents), also some approved text-book on Agency, Bailment, Carriers, Negotiable Instruments, Partnership, and Sales. Proof of said period of study shall be by certificate of a dean of a law school or a member of the

bar of this court under whose instruction such study was pursued.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations will be held at Raleigh on the Monday immediately preceding the first Monday in February and the Monday immediately preceding the last Monday in August of each year and at no other time. The candidate shall undergo a written test before the justices of the Supreme Court upon the various branches of the law, and, if deemed sufficiently capable, as disclosed by the test, he shall take the oath of office.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

If the applicant has obtained license to practice law in another state, he may, in lieu of the certificate of two years' reading and proficiency, file (with leave to withdraw) his law license issued by said state. In all other respects he must comply with the requirements made for other applicants.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Supreme Court has decided (55 S. E. 635) that one who complies with the formal requirements prescribed by the statute is entitled to become an applicant and to be examined, and, if he shows himself to have competent knowledge, it is the duty of the court to license him without investigating his general moral character.

**Source of Rules.**

Rev. Laws 1908, §§ 207, 208; Rules Sup. Ct.; *In re Applicants for License* (N. C.) 55 S. E. 635.

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**NORTH CAROLINA DECISIONS**

1778 to 1919

A complete set of North Carolina Reports (down to 1919) consists of 175 vols. All North Carolina decisions subsequent

to vol. 95 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 96 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 32 years of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for prices and full information.

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## NORTH DAKOTA

### **Residence—Age—Character.**

Every applicant for admission shall be a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which latter fact shall be shown by affidavit of the secretary or dean of the law school he attended or the attorney in whose office he studied.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Applications, on blanks furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court, must be filed with the clerk at Bismarck as soon as possible before the date of the examination, and must contain all the proofs as to age, residence, good moral character, period of study, etc., required by the rules. If the application is for admission on motion, a fee of \$3 will be paid at the time of filing; if for admission on examination, a fee of \$20.

### **Term of Study.**

Each applicant for admission must have pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three years, either in the office of a member of the bar engaged in active practice in this state or under the direction of a judge of the Supreme Court, district court, or county court having increased jurisdiction of this state, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school. In no case will applicants be admitted to examination unless it shall appear that they have pursued a course of study equivalent to that required of candidates for graduation in the law department of the State University. It is the duty of attorneys in this state with whom a clerkship has begun to file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating the date of the commencement of such clerkship, and such period shall be deemed to commence at the time of such filing.

### **Examinations—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Grand Forks on the first Tuesday in June and at Fargo on the first Tuesday of December. The

candidate shall undergo a public examination as to his legal attainments before the State Board of Bar Examiners consisting of three attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court. Such examinations are both written and oral. The board shall report the results to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall authorize the issuance of certificates of admission to those who have successfully passed the examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person who has been admitted to practice in another state in which he has previously resided may be admitted here on written motion filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court by a member of the bar of this court, provided he has become a resident of the state. Such person shall, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be exempt from examination and proof of study, upon proof of the qualifications as to age, residence and good moral character, and proof that the applicant has practiced law for three years in the state of his admission and is in good standing in that state. A fee of \$3 shall accompany the application.

The written motion must be accompanied by the applicant's certificate of admission to practice in the foreign state and his affidavit, which shall disclose the place or places where he has practiced law in such foreign state or states, the length of time he has practiced and shall show that he has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of law at the places designated in the foreign state or states for a period of more than three years in the aggregate. Applicant must also give the name and postoffice address of one or more of the district or circuit judges, who have presided during said time in the court before which he has practiced, and, where possible, present the certificate of such judge showing the above facts in support of his application. His affidavit shall also disclose whether any proceedings in disbarment or suspension of his

license to practice are pending against him or were pending at the time of his removal from the foreign jurisdiction, and that he is still an attorney at law in good standing in such foreign state. Applicant must also furnish the affidavits of at least two practicing attorneys of said state who were fellow practitioners, stating that he is of good moral character and a proper person to be licensed. Upon the hearing of the motion the court may orally examine the applicant as to his qualifications and his right to admission to the bar of this state.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Supreme Court has decided that graduates of so-called "correspondence schools" are not within the meaning of the statute, and in consequence are not entitled to admission.

There is no such thing as a "temporary certificate to practice" in this state.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. Laws 1913, §§ 782-793; Sup. Ct. Rules (145 N. W. xiv).

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**NORTH DAKOTA DECISIONS**

1867 to 1919

A complete set of reports for North Dakota (down to 1919) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

North Dakota, 33 vols., 1889-1919.

All decisions of Dakota Territory and of North and South Dakota are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and it sells at less than one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the North-

western make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local authorities, and the fact that the decisions of Minnesota and Wisconsin are followed closely by the Dakotas, makes the Northwestern a necessity to the North Dakota lawyer. Write for full description and price.

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# OHIO

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

No person shall be licensed to practice unless he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and unless he is 21 years of age, and until he shall have filed a certificate of an attorney that he is of good moral character and of sufficient legal knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law. One year's residence in the state is also required.

## **Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Application must in all instances be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Columbus not more than 60 nor less than 30 days before the day of the examination, and must be accompanied by the proofs as to age, residence, good moral character, general education, term of study, etc., required by the rules. Applicant shall also file his affidavit stating that he has read the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted by the State Bar Association, copies of which may be obtained from the clerk. A fee of \$15 must accompany each application, which sum will be returned if applicant's name is not placed on the examination roll.

## **General Education.**

A preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that received in a four-year course in a public high school of this state of the first grade, is necessary before undertaking the examination, and the certificate setting forth the evidence as to this must accompany the application. A pamphlet containing a recital of the means by which such educational qualifications may be shown, may be secured from the clerk of the Supreme Court. Applicants who do not present satisfactory evidence of their educational attainments will be required to undergo examination relative thereto. Examinations for this purpose are



held at Columbus by a standing committee appointed by the Supreme Court, one on the third Tuesday of May and one on the third Tuesday of November. A fee of \$2 must be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court before entering upon such examination.

**Term of Study—Registration.**

A period of three years of regular and diligent study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a law school, or partly in an office and partly in a law school, in this state or elsewhere, shall be required before permission shall be granted to attempt the examination; and every resident of the state, upon commencing such period of study, shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate of such attorney or of the chief officer of such law school, showing the name, age, and residence of the student, and the date when he commenced the study of law. A fee of 50 cents shall accompany the certificate. As to all such persons, the three years' study shall date from the filing of such certificate.

Any person, not yet admitted in any court of record of the United States, who shall have commenced the study of law while a nonresident, on coming into this state shall file with the clerk his affidavit, stating his purpose of making this state his permanent residence, his name, age, and present or former residence, and his preceptor's certificate of the place, commencement, and duration of the applicant's study of law, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents. The one year's residence in this state required shall date from the filing of such papers.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope.**

After the expiration of the thirtieth day before the examination the court will examine the papers filed by the applicant, and if satisfied as to the sufficiency thereof will cause his name to be placed on the examination roll, which will be de-

livered to the Standing Committee on Examination, consisting of ten members of the bar. Inquiry should be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court as to the time and place of holding examinations. Such examinations shall be written and shall comprise the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted by the Ohio State Bar Association at its annual meeting in 1909. An average of 75 per cent. is required in order to successfully pass the examination. If applicant fails to pass, he shall not be required to pay any further sum upon a second application; but for each subsequent application a fee of \$15 shall be paid. In case the applicant is rejected, second examination may be allowed upon filing a certificate that he has studied law for six months subsequent to the prior test. But examinations are restricted to five in number, and the fifth examination shall be not less than two years after the fourth, and applicant must furnish certificate that he has studied diligently during the intervening two years. The applicant is thereafter ineligible. If successful, the oath of office shall be administered before a license is granted. No person under the age of 21 will be admitted to the examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

A person, resident of the state, who has pursued the study of law for three years under the tuition of an attorney, and has been admitted in a court of record of the United States, or, having been admitted after a shorter period of study, has practiced for a time sufficient, when added to his term of preparatory study, to make up the three years, may be admitted to examination upon proof of good moral character, provided that one who has been admitted in the highest court of an-

other state after a course of study of at least two years shall be licensed in this state without examination, upon proof of the preliminary study, the admission in such state, five years of practice there immediately preceding his removal to Ohio, and evidence of good moral character. The candidate for examination under this rule shall, not more than 60 nor less than 30 days before the examination, file with the clerk his affidavit, stating that he is a resident of the state or intends to become a resident thereof, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his certificate of admission to the bar, which, if issued less than three years before such filing, must be accompanied by the certificate of his preceptor, showing the extent and character of his study, and he shall file, also, a certificate of a judge of the court in which he practiced, stating that the candidate was of good standing in that court. In addition, he must file the recommendation of an attorney in this state that he be admitted to the bar, and a certificate of general learning as required of other applicants. An examination fee of \$15 and a registry fee of 50 cents shall be deposited at the time of filing the application.

**Miscellaneous.**

Certificates from correspondence schools of law, or from lawyers without the state, certifying that applicant has studied under their supervision within the state, will not be recognized.

No person shall be excluded from acting as attorney at law and practicing in all the courts of this state on account of sex.

**Source of Rules.**

Gen. Code, §§ 1699-1706; Sup. Ct. Rules.

**OHIO DECISIONS**

1821 to 1919

A complete set of Ohio Reports (down to 1919) consist of:

Ohio, 20 vols., 1821-1851.

Ohio State, 96 vols., 1852-1919.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 43 Ohio State, are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 119 vols., together with all decisions for the last 34 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York. These being the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, it naturally follows that the Northeastern is the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are also published in Ohio several series of reports and periodicals, covering the decisions of the various inferior courts.

We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information regarding the Northeastern on request.

**WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.**

# OKLAHOMA

## **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant must be a resident of the state and a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

## **Application—Fee.**

Application, together with all credentials, etc., required by the rules, must be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court, Oklahoma City, Okl., on blanks furnished by said clerk, not less than 30 days before each semiannual meeting of the State Bar Commission. Each application for examination must be accompanied by a fee of \$17, of which sum \$5 will be returned in the event of applicant's failure to receive license. The clerk of the Supreme Court is secretary ex officio of the commission, and all communications should be so addressed.

## **Educational Qualifications.**

No one shall be admitted whose educational attainments are not equivalent to those indicated by the completion of the course of study in the public high schools of the state. The examining commission will hold examinations for those applicants who cannot comply with this requirement.

## **Term of Study.**

Applicant must have studied law for a period of at least two years immediately preceding the filing of his application, which period of study must be certified to as shown above.

## **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at Oklahoma City on the third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December of each year, by the Bar Commission. Examinations are in writing and applicant must sustain an average of 75 per cent. on written examinations embracing the following subjects: The Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Pleading,

Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and Legal Ethics. The commission may also examine the applicant orally, if it sees fit. If the applicant fails in the examination, he will be admitted to the next examination without additional charge, provided he has studied law for an additional period of five months; but no applicant shall be admitted to more than two examinations, except upon the payment of an additional fee for each subsequent examination, and no applicant who has been rejected upon three examinations shall be permitted to take a further examination until after the expiration of two years from the date of his last rejection, after which he may be permitted to take one further examination.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other States.**

Ex-judges of state or federal courts, or of the District of Columbia, are admitted without examination. Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted on written examination in the highest court of any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, where the laws of such jurisdiction require admissions to be on written examinations, may also be admitted without examination, provided they have been engaged in the practice of law for one year next preceding their removal to this state. All other attorneys who have been in active and continuous practice in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, for at least five years immediately preceding the filing of their application, may be admitted without examination. Applications in the last two cases must be filed within one year from the removal of the applicant to this state, and must be accompanied by the certificate of the trial judge of the court of record of general original jurisdiction of the judicial district in which the applicant has last practiced, and of two members of the bar of said district, that applicant is of

good moral character. Applications in above cases must be accompanied by a fee of \$10, of which sum \$5 will be returned in case of failure to receive license.

Admissions in the above cases will be made at any session of the Supreme Court of the state upon the recommendation of the chairman and secretary of the commission.

**Temporary Permit.**

A graduate of a law school of recognized standing in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, who fulfills the requirements as to age and residence, may file a verified application with the clerk within six months after his graduation, showing the fact of such graduation, and that applicant is of good moral character. Such graduate shall be permitted to practice until the next meeting of the Bar Commission. This rule applies also to resident attorneys of this state, and admitted in another state, who must file application for temporary permit within three months after removing to this state, and may receive a temporary permit upon furnishing proof of the necessary qualifications.

**Source of Rules.**

Acts of March 4 and 16, 1903; Act March 25, 1910; Supreme Court rules adopted Jan. 13, 1919.

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## OKLAHOMA DECISIONS

1890 to 1919

A complete set of Oklahoma Reports (down to 1919) consists of 55 volumes. All Oklahoma decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 volumes. By Acts 1907-1908, p. 291, a new court, styled the "Criminal Court of Appeals," was established for the purpose of relieving the pressure upon the Supreme Court. The decisions of this court make 13 vol-

umes to date. The decisions of Kansas are closely followed by the Oklahoma courts, for the reason that the statutes were adapted from those of Kansas. The Pacific Reporter contains all Kansas decisions for the last 36 years, representing more than two-thirds of all the decisions of Kansas. The set also contains all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.



## OREGON

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

In applying for admission, the candidate must show to the Supreme Court by his affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States and of this state, or a resident of the state who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming a citizen, and 21 years of age, and by the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom shall be practicing attorneys of the court, that he is of good moral character.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Applications for admission can only be made to the Supreme Court, Salem, Or., on forms which may be obtained from the clerk. Such applications must be filed with the clerk not less than 60 days prior to the date of the examination, and must be accompanied by all the affidavits and certificates as to age, residence, citizenship, term of study, moral character, etc., required by the rules. The application must be accompanied by a fee of \$20 if for admission on examination, and \$30 if for admission on certificate of admission in some other state.

### **General Education.**

Applicant must file with his petition a certificate showing that he is a graduate of some college, high school, or other literary institution, of approved standing, signed by the head of such institution. If not a graduate of any such institution, he must pass an examination covering his literary training under the direction of the board of examiners.

### **Term of Study.**

A certificate of some reputable attorney of the Supreme Court of this state that the applicant has studied law for a term of three years, or a diploma from any approved law school requiring at least a three years' course of study must be filed with the application. In the affidavit above required

as to citizenship, etc., the applicant shall give a list of the books he has read.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held on the second day of the October term, and the last Tuesday in May, at Salem. Such examinations are in writing, or partly in writing and partly oral, conducted in open court by a board of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court or under their direction, and include queries on the subject of Constitutional Law, including the Constitutions of the United States and of this state, Equity, the Law of Real and Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Mortgages, Contracts, Partnership, Corporations, Crimes, Torts, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Common Law Pleading and Practice, State Practice, Conflict of Law, Professional Ethics, the Federal Statutes relating to the Judiciary and to Bankruptcy, and the development in Oregon of the principles of law as exemplified by the Supreme Court decisions and statutes of the state. If applicant is found qualified, the prescribed oath shall be taken.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney admitted in the highest courts of any other state or country where the common law prevails, who is otherwise qualified, may be admitted in this state for nine months, upon filing a certificate of admission in such court or courts and a verified petition stating where and for how long he has practiced since his admission and his standing in each court and whether proceedings for disbarment or suspension have ever been instituted against him. Petition must show that applicant has practiced for at least one year in some other jurisdiction, and must be accompanied by a recommendation from the presiding judge of the highest court in which he last practiced or was admitted to practice and the affidavits of two at-

torneys of this court that they believe him to be a reputable attorney and a person of good moral character. If no objection to his admission is filed within six months, he may be admitted permanently. He need not become a resident of this state if Oregon attorneys are admitted in his state upon similar terms.

**Women may be Admitted.**

Women are admitted by qualifying under the foregoing stipulations.

**Source of Rules.**

Lord's Oregon Laws, §§ 899, 1077-1079; Laws 1913, p. 78; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect Sept. 3, 1918 (173 Pac. vii).

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## OREGON DECISIONS

1853 to 1919

A complete set of Oregon Reports (down to 1919) consists of 88 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 174 vols., contains all Oregon decisions subsequent to vol. 10, and in addition all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is so generally used and cited throughout the Pacific Coast states that access to the decisions therein reported is most essential. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### APPLICATIONS FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION AS STUDENTS AT LAW

#### **Application—Fee.**

Applications for examination and registration as law students must be filed with the secretary of the State Board of Examiners, Charles L. McKeehan, Morris Bldg., 1421 Chestnut St., Phila., at least 21 days before the date of examination, and must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the good moral character of the applicant, which shall consist of a certificate to that effect signed by at least three members, in good standing, of the bar of the judicial district in which the applicant resides or intends to practice. A fee of \$25 must be paid at or before the time of filing the application.

#### **General Education—Examination—Registration.**

Applicant must pass a written preliminary examination in English language and literature, outlines of universal history, history of England and of the United States, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, modern geography, the first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the first four orations of Cicero against Catiline: Provided, that an applicant who holds an academic degree from a college or university approved by the court may register as a student at law without taking the preliminary examination.

An applicant who fails in more than two subjects will be given no credit whatever, but may appear for re-examination at any preliminary examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. An applicant who fails, and does not appear for re-examination within the succeeding year, must, in order to qualify for another examination, pay the regular examination fee. An applicant who fails in not more than two subjects will be given credit in the sub-

jects in which he passes and will be permitted to appear for re-examination in the subjects in which he fails at the next succeeding preliminary examination, without filing additional credentials and without the payment of any examination fee. In either instance, notice must be given to the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance. Upon receiving a certificate recommending his registration, the candidate shall cause his name, age, place of residence, the name of his preceptor or law school in which he proposes to pursue his studies, to be registered with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the district to which his county belongs.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION TO THE BAR

##### **Application—Term of Study—Examination—Scope—Fee.**

Applicants must have studied law at least three years after registration, either by attendance at a law school offering a three years' course, or partly in a law school and partly in the office of a practicing attorney, or by service of a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney, and must advertise their intention to apply for admission in a newspaper published within the judicial district in which the applicants reside, and in the Legal Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the filing of his application. His application must be filed at least 21 days before the examination, and be accompanied by a certificate, signed by at least three members of the bar residing in the judicial district in which applicant resides or intends to practice, as to his moral character, and also a certificate from the dean of the law school or preceptor that he has been in regular attendance and pursued the study of law with diligence. The examination is in writing, and embraces the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Constitutional Law, including the Constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania. Equity, Real and Personal Property,

Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Contracts, Commercial Law, Partnership, Corporations, Crimes, Torts, Domestic Relations, Common-Law Pleading and Practice, Pennsylvania Practice, Federal Statutes relating to the Judiciary and Bankruptcy, Pennsylvania Statutes and Decisions, and the Rules of the Supreme and Superior courts and of the courts of the county in which the applicant intends to practice. A fee of \$25 must be paid to the board at or before the time of filing the application. If the applicant fails to pass, he may appear for re-examination at any final examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. Notice must be filed with the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted to the court of last resort of another state, who have practiced therein for at least five years, and who can furnish evidence of good moral character, may be admitted without examination upon the recommendation of the state board of examiners, provided, that the board may, in its discretion require any such applicant to take the final examination. Attorneys in good standing from other states who have practiced therein at least one year may, in the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be permitted to take the final examination without previous registration. Attorneys who are members in good standing of a court of record of another state, may be admitted to final examination, without previous registration in Pennsylvania and without regard to the period of practice in such other state, providing they shall have served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney in this state for a period of at least one year prior to the examination. In the last two cases, however, it is the practice of the board to require applicants to pass the preliminary as well as final examination, excepting applicants

who hold academic degrees approved by the Supreme Court for the registration of law students. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of \$25.

**Miscellaneous.**

Examinations, both preliminary and final, are held simultaneously after due notice, in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and petitions to take the examination must be filed with the board. All applications and credentials must be on the forms provided by the Board of Examiners, which are furnished without charge by the secretary. A pamphlet containing fuller information can be obtained from the secretary. The rules here summarized apply solely to admissions in the Supreme Court.

**Source of Rules.**

Rules Sup. Ct.; Circular of Information Issued by State Board of Law Examiners.

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**PENNSYLVANIA DECISIONS**

1754 to 1919

A complete set of the reports of the Pennsylvania court of last resort (down to 1919) consists of:

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports, 1754-1845.

Dallas, 4 vols.

Addison, 1 vol.

Yeates, 4 vols.

Binney, 6 vols.

Sergeant & Rawle, 17 vols.

Rawle, 5 vols.

Penrose & Watts, 3 vols.

Watts, 10 vols.

Wharton, 6 vols.

Watts & Sergeant, 9 vols.

Pennsylvania State Reports, 260 vols., 1844-1919.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 109 Pennsylvania, are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols. In fact, this is the only medium for obtaining all the decisions. Upward of 1,500 cases have been omitted from the Pennsylvania State Reports, and these are all reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter. The Atlantic also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are many side reports, periodicals, etc., covering the decisions of the inferior courts of Pennsylvania. The list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth on request. We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding the Atlantic Reporter on request.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.



## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS\*

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Any resident of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, not a subject or citizen of any foreign government, of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, may apply for admission to the bar in these Islands. Proof as to age, residence, and citizenship shall be by affidavit of the applicant. Proof of good moral character shall be by three satisfactory testimonials.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Application, accompanied by all the affidavits, certificates, etc., required by the rules, together with a fee of 30 pesos, Philippine currency, and evidence of good moral character, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Manila at least 15 days before the day of the examination. In case applicant is not admitted to the examination, the 30 pesos shall be returned to him.

### **General Education.**

Every applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate showing that he has satisfied the Secretary of Public Instruction that before beginning the study of law he had graduated from a government high school or has completed a course of studies identical with or equivalent to the course prescribed for graduation in the government high schools.

### **Period of Study.**

Applicants, other than those who have been admitted in the United States Supreme Court, or in any United States Circuit

\*Note.—The rules here summarized do not take effect until July 1, 1920. Space limitations prohibit the publication of two sets of rules and it is thought best to print the new rules rather than those which will in time be obsolete. The rules in effect up to June 30, 1920 differ from the above synopsis chiefly with respect to the subjects of examination and the admission of attorneys from other jurisdictions. Applicants wishing exact information regarding the present rules on these subjects may secure same by communicating with West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Court of Appeal or Circuit or District Court, or in the highest court of any state or territory in the United States, or in the courts of the Philippine Islands or of Spain or any of its dependencies during the period of Spanish sovereignty, shall prove that they have regularly and diligently studied law for four years and completed all prescribed courses in a law school approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction. The affidavit of the candidate, accompanied by a certificate from the law school where studies were pursued, shall be filed as proof, and further evidence may be required by the Supreme Court. All persons who commence the study of law in these Islands shall register their names in the office of the clerk of court of the province in which they may pursue their studies or in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Manila in case they shall study in that city, and file a certificate showing that they are engaged in such study. This certificate must be filed some time during June or July of each year, and the clerks of the courts shall forward these annual certificates, after being recorded in their respective offices, to the clerk of the Supreme Court.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

A committee of three practicing lawyers is appointed by the Supreme Court to conduct the examinations. Such examinations are in writing, and cover the following subjects: Civil Law, Mercantile Law, Criminal Law, Political Law (Constitutional Law, Public Corporations and Public Officers), International Law (Private and Public), Remedial Law (Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, and Evidence), Legal Ethics and practical exercises in Pleading and Conveyancing. The questions shall be the same for all applicants. Applicant may be provided with an English translation of the questions and may write out his answers in English, which will be subsequently translated into Spanish by the official translator. A

general average of 75 per cent., with not less than 60 per cent. in any subject, is required in order to successfully pass the examination. A candidate presenting himself for a second or subsequent examination will receive no credit on subjects passed at a former examination, but must take the re-examination on all subjects. An applicant who has failed three times will not be permitted to take a fourth examination until the expiration of three full years from the date of his last failure, and then only on the production at least 15 days before the date set for the examination, of evidence of good moral character and proof that he has pursued such further and extended studies of the law in the meantime as to justify the belief that he is duly qualified for admission to the bar, provided, that an applicant presenting himself for a second, third, fourth or any subsequent examination will receive no credit on account of any exercise which he may have passed at a former examination, but must take a new examination in all the exercises. The successful candidate will be admitted in open court on motion of the committee, on the day following the announcement of the result. No additional fee is required upon being admitted to practice.

Examinations are held at Manila commencing on the third Saturday in August.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney who has been admitted in the Supreme Court of the United States or in any United States Circuit Court of Appeal, Circuit or District Court, or in the highest court of any state or territory in the United States, which state or territory by comity confers the same privilege on attorneys admitted to practice in the Philippine Islands, and who has practiced at least five years in such other jurisdiction, may, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be admitted without examination. Attorneys of less than five years standing in another jurisdic-

tion will be required to pass an examination in the subjects named in above paragraph. Such attorney shall exhibit license evidencing the fact of his admission, together with evidence that he is in good standing in such foreign state or territory. In case of failure to pass the examination, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations as explained above, under heading "Examination." The usual fee is required, and will be returned in case applicant fails to pass the examination.

**Miscellaneous.**

Applicants who have been admitted in the courts of the Philippine Islands or in the courts of Spain or any of its dependencies during the period of Spanish sovereignty, and who possess the qualifications as to citizenship, age, moral character, etc., as required by the rules, will be required to pass an examination in remedial and political law. Such persons shall exhibit license as evidence of their former admission, together with evidence of good standing. In case any such candidate shall fail to pass the examination, he may be admitted to subsequent examinations as explained above, under heading "Examination." The usual fee is required, and will be returned in case applicant fails to pass.

**Source of Rules.**

Rules Sup. Ct. as amended to Jan. 1, 1917; Compiled Acts of Philippine Commission 1907, §§ 2416-2424.

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## PHILIPPINE ISLAND DECISIONS

1898 to 1919

A complete set of Philippine Reports (down to 1919) consists of 31 vols.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## PORTO RICO \*

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

The laws and rules for admission to the bar in Porto Rico provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States or of Porto Rico, over 21 years of age, and of good conduct, which last shall be certified to under oath by two lawyers in good standing before the Supreme Court.

### **Admission on Diploma—Term of Study—Preparatory Course—General Oral Examination.**

Any person who shall have obtained a diploma as attorney at law at the University of Porto Rico or at any accredited university or law school of the United States where a preparatory course is required for admission, provided said diploma has not been acquired by correspondence, shall be admitted to practice law upon presenting to the Supreme Court such diploma, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State or any other authorized state official, together with an affidavit from the dean of the university or law school, also authenticated, setting forth that the applicant personally attended the law classes for a term of not less than three years, and passing a general oral examination in the subjects specified below.

### **Admission on Certificate from the University of Porto Rico—Written Examination—Preparatory Studies—General Average—Oral Examination.**

Any person who has not obtained a diploma as attorney at law as above stated may also be admitted to practice law, but he must possess a bachelor's diploma or a secondary school diploma from an accredited institution having a course of at least four years, or present satisfactory evidence of an equiv-

\*NOTE.—The above synopsis of the statutes and rules of court governing admission to the bar of Porto Rico was kindly prepared by Mr. Pablo Berga, Ex-Secretary-Reporter of the Supreme Court and at present Secretary to the Public Service Commission. The present Secretary of the Court is Mr. Joaquin Lopez Cruz, who also is ex officio Secretary of the Board of Examiners, San Juan, Porto Rico.

alent education in a recognized school of learning, and pass before a board consisting of members of the faculty of law of the University of Porto Rico and one other practicing attorney, appointed by them, a written examination in the following subjects:

First Course.—Natural Law, Roman Law, Civil Law (subjects comprised in books first and second of the Civil Code in force), Penal Code, Legal Medicine.

Second Course.—Civil Law (subjects comprised in books third and fourth of the Civil Code in force), Notarial Law, Code of Commerce, Federal Bankruptcy Law, Constitutional Law, Political Code and Administrative Law, Insular and Federal.

Third Course.—Code of Civil Procedure, Code of Criminal Procedure, Law of Evidence, Public International Law, Political Economy, General History of the Law of Spain and England.

Fourth Course.—Mortgage Law (substantive and adjective), Private International Law, Special Legal Proceedings, Treasury Department Laws, General History of the Law in the United States and Porto Rico, Forensic and Notarial Practice.

Only those who in the general average obtain at least 75 per cent. in each course shall be passed, and the general certificate of approval of all the courses issued by the board will be equal, for the purposes of the general oral examination for admission to practice, to a diploma of attorney at law.

**Oral and Written Examinations, When Held—Applications, When Filed—Board of Examiners.**

The general oral examinations are held in San Juan, Porto Rico, twice a year, in the months of March and November, before a board of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court, this board being composed of two judges of said Supreme Court and three lawyers residents of San Juan who have prac-

ticed their profession for at least five years. Applications must be filed with the Secretary-Reporter (clerk) of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, who is ex officio the secretary of the board, not later than the 10th of said months. The written examinations are held in the University of Porto Rico, located at Rio Piedras, Porto Rico, once every year, and applications should be addressed to the Dean.

**Admission on Certificate from Other Court—No Examination Required—Time of Active Practice Required.**

Any person of good moral character who has been admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of any state or territory of the United States, or in the United States District Court for Porto Rico, and who has been actively engaged in the practice of law for three years or more, including at least one year's practice in the latter court, may be admitted without examination, on making a written application to the Supreme Court and producing satisfactory evidence of such former admission and period of active practice.

**Admission of Porto Ricans Absent at the Time of the American Occupation.**

Natives of Porto Rico, of good conduct, who, being lawyers holding University diplomas and members of the Colegio de Abogados,<sup>1</sup> and having been admitted to the bar in Porto Rico before the change of sovereignty, were absent from the Island at the time of such change, shall also be allowed on application to practice in the courts of justice of this Island without examination.

**Admission of Attorney General and of Prominent Visiting Lawyers.**

The Supreme Court may admit without examination any visiting lawyer of good standing before the Supreme Court of any state or territory of the United States, to appear as coun-

<sup>1</sup> NOTE.—This was a lawyers' association of an official character, established by a royal decree of the Spanish government of May 28, 1838, and it was the duty of all lawyers to become members thereof before they were admitted to practice.

sel in special cases before the courts of the Island. The person duly authorized to discharge the duties of Attorney General of Porto Rico may be admitted also without examination.

**Applications—How Drawn.**

All applications shall be in the handwriting of applicant and shall state his name, age, residence, nationality, and citizenship, and how his citizenship was acquired, and shall further state any other facts entitling him to admission.

**Moral Character of Applicants—Examination by a Committee on Character.**

After an application has been approved, and before the applicant is admitted to practice, the application must be referred by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico to a committee on character, composed of three lawyers, appointed by the Supreme Court of Porto Rico to examine and report upon the moral qualifications of the applicants; and if the moral character of applicant is satisfactory, then a certificate is issued to him by said committee, and the same must be filed in the Supreme Court before the oath of admission is taken.

**Oath of Admission—Certificate of Admission.**

Whenever the Supreme Court in any of the cases specified hereinbefore decides to admit a person to practice the profession of attorney at law, it shall require him to take an oath before it to support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico, and to comply with his duties as attorney, and when said oath has been taken the court shall direct the clerk to issue a certificate of admission to the petitioner, which document shall entitle him to practice his profession as attorney at law in the Insular courts.

**Source of Rules.**

Act No. 38, approved April 13, 1916, by the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, and Rules of the Supreme Court on the subject.



**PORTO RICO SUPREME COURT DECISIONS**

1899 to 1919

The reports of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico comprise 25 volumes to date, and contain all the decisions from September 25, 1899, to November 30, 1917. The first two volumes are published in Spanish only, and are known as "Sentencias del Tribunal Supremo de Puerto Rico." Volumes 3 to date are published in Spanish and English separately, the first known as "Decisiones de Puerto Rico," and the second as "Porto Rico Reports," and are cited respectively "D. P. R." and "P. R. R." These volumes are published and sold by the Secretary-Reporter (clerk) of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico.

**PORTO RICO FEDERAL DECISIONS**

1900 to 1919

The decisions of the United States District Court for Porto Rico are published in a series known as the "Porto Rico Federal Reports," of which 9 volumes have been issued to date, including the decisions from 1900 to 1917.

## RHODE ISLAND\*

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission to the bar in this state shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by an attorney of the Supreme Court.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Petitioner shall file his petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Providence. Such petition must contain the proofs as to citizenship, residence, age, good moral character, general education, period of study, etc., required by the rules. Petitioner must also state that he intends, if admitted, to practice law in this state. A fee of \$10 shall accompany the application.

### **General Education.**

Before commencing the study of law, the candidate must have received an education equivalent to that received in a high school in one of the cities of the state.

### **Term of Study.**

If the candidate has received a classical education, his petition shall set forth that he has studied law two years in the office of a practicing attorney, or two years in some law school and attorney's office, provided that six months of such study shall be spent in the office of an attorney in this state. If he has not received a classical education, his petition shall state that he has spent three years in the study of law, six months

\*Note.—At the time of going to press on this pamphlet the Board of Law Examiners of Rhode Island had completed and submitted to the Supreme Court a revision of the rules regulating admission in this state, but said revision had not yet been passed upon or approved by the court, and it is suggested that applicants seeking exact information as to the present requirements write to the clerk of the Supreme Court or the Secretary of the Board of Examiners at Providence, R. I.

of which study shall have been in the office of an attorney in this state. Proof that the applicant has studied the required time in an office in this state will be by the affidavit of the attorney in whose office he studied. Proof that the applicant is a graduate of an approved college or law school will be the production of the diploma under the seal of the institution. The time of study in a law school when an applicant has not graduated therefrom will be proved by certificate of the dean or secretary of such school. The board will recognize the following law schools: Albany Law School, Boston University, Columbia, Columbian Law School, Cornell, Georgetown, Harvard, New York Law School, Northwestern, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Yale. The board will recognize an applicant as having received a classical education who has graduated from a college whose course is substantially equivalent to Brown University.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations will be held in the city of Providence during the last week in March and September in each year, and at such other times as may appear necessary or expedient.

The petition for admission shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar appointed by the court, which board shall satisfy itself as to the allegations in the petition referred to, and that the applicant is capable of properly advising his clients and conducting their causes, and is sufficiently versed in the law as disclosed by a test upon the subjects of Contract, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, Real Property, Sales, Agency, Bills and Notes, Evidence, Equity, Jurisprudence and Pleadings, Corporations (Public and Private), Damages, Probate Law and Practice, Domestic Relations, Partnership, Trusts, Carriers, Constitutional Law, and

Bankruptcy, besides general principles of the common law, the statute law of the state, and the principles of the Constitutions of the state and the United States. The board shall recommend to the Supreme Court those candidates who have successfully passed the examination. Such candidates shall then, unless the court otherwise orders, be admitted as attorneys of this court. In case of failure to pass the examination, a fee of \$5 shall be required upon the filing of any subsequent petition. The secretary of the board will notify each applicant of the result of his examination, and will inform those possessing the necessary requirements as to the time when the board will recommend their admission to the court.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

One admitted in another state, who has practiced therein for more than three years, shall be eligible to the examination after six months of study in an attorney's office of this state; but one so admitted in another state, who has practiced for 10 years, may dispense with the course of study in such office. In either case he must produce his license to practice in such other state, or the certificate of the clerk of the highest court in such state; also a certificate of good moral character from the Chief Justice of such court.

**Certificate of Clerkship.**

Any person entering the office of an attorney in this state as a student of law shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court such attorney's certificate, stating that the term of clerkship has commenced, and the time of such period shall begin with the filing of the notice.

**Source of Rules.**

Gen. Laws 1909, c. 272, § 2; Rules Supreme Court and Board of Examiners, in force 1910.

**RHODE ISLAND DECISIONS**

1828 to 1919

A complete set of Rhode Island Reports (down to 1919) consists of 39 vols. All Rhode Island decisions subsequent to vol. 14 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, including upward of 3,000 decisions—a number of which are from Rhode Island—which have been omitted from the State Reports, and can only be found in the Atlantic. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local precedents makes reference to the decisions of the neighboring states a frequent necessity, and the decisions reported in the Atlantic carry weight in Rhode Island. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant for admission in this state must be a citizen of the state, 21 years of age and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by at least three reputable attorneys of this state.

### **Application—Fee.**

Application in writing must be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Columbia, S. C., at least two weeks prior to the date of the examination. Such applications must state the age, occupation, and residence of the applicant, and must be accompanied by proof of the qualifications as to moral character, general education and term of study, as outlined above and below. A fee of \$5 must accompany the application.

### **General Education.**

Applicant must present to the Board of Examiners satisfactory proof in writing, by examination, or otherwise, as the board may direct, that he has had a preliminary general education equivalent to that of a graduate of a high school of this state. His application shall show the schools and colleges attended and the course of study taken.

### **Term of Study.**

He must also present such proof as the board directs that he has studied law in a law school in the United States, or in the office or under the direction of a member of the bar of this state, for a period of two years during at least 36 weeks in each year; and that he has read the entire course prescribed by the Supreme Court, or equivalents, naming them. Proof of period of study shall be by the certificates of the instructors,

professors and attorneys under whose direction applicant has studied, or, in case of graduates, by presentation of applicant's certificate or diploma. The course of study prescribed by the Supreme Court covers the subjects of Elementary Law, Personal Property, Real Property, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Contracts, Damages, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Bailments, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Insurance, Executors and Administrators, Wills, Equity, Code Pleading, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Legal Ethics, and the South Carolina Statutes and Rules of Court. The list of books recommended is too lengthy to be printed here, but may be obtained upon request from the clerk of the Supreme Court.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.**

Applications are referred by the Supreme Court to a Board of Examiners. Said board holds two examinations each year at Columbia, S. C., one on the first Wednesday and Thursday of May and the other on the first Wednesday and Thursday of December; or on such other days as the board may determine. The results of the examinations are reported by the board to the Supreme Court. If the court is satisfied as to the applicant's general qualification and good moral character, an order is passed admitting him to practice in all the courts of the state, upon payment of a fee of \$5 to the State Treasurer.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Members of the bar of any state, district, or territory of the United States who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law shall be admitted without examination, on proof of good moral character, after becoming actual residents of this state.

**Graduates of Law Department of State University.**

Graduates of the Law Department of the University of South Carolina are admitted upon the production of their diplomas and satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

**Source of Rules.**

Civ. Code 1912, §§ 3908-3922; Rules Sup. Ct.

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**SOUTH CAROLINA DECISIONS**

1783 to 1919

A complete set of South Carolina Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Law Reports, 1783-1868.

Bay, 2 vols.

Brevard, 3 vols.

Mills, 2 vols.

Nott & McCord, 2 vols.

McCord, 4 vols.

Harper, 1 vol.

Bailey, 2 vols.

Hill, 3 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheves, 1 vol.

McMullan, 2 vols.

Speers, 2 vols.

Strobhart, 5 vols.

Richardson, 15 vols.



## Chancery Reports, 1784-1868.

Desaussure, 4 vols

Harper, 1 vol.

McCord, 2 vols.

Bailey, 1 vol.

Richardson's Equity Cases, 1 vol.

Hill, 2 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheves, 1 vol.

McMullan, 1 vol.

Speers, 1 vol.

Strobhart, 4 vols.

Richardson, 14 vols.

## South Carolina, New Series, 108 vols., 1868-1919.

We are reprinting the South Carolina Reports, vols. 1-25 and the 82 preliminary volumes, in a series of 38 books, of which Books 13 to 38, covering the later volumes of Reports, have already been issued. This Reprint preserves everything (including the paging) in the original Reports. Each case is fully annotated, showing where it has subsequently been cited in the South Carolina Reports, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition where the case has been taken to the United States Supreme Court. Annotations to the Century and Decennial Digests have also been made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Digests where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Write for prices and specific information.

All decisions subsequent to South Carolina, vol. 25, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 96 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 32 years of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fourth the price of the corresponding State Reports. In fact, the subscriber for the South Carolina Reports covered by the Southeastern has paid considerably more than it would have cost him to take the Southeastern and get, in addition to his own, all the decisions of the four neighboring states. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Each candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he is a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; the last to be proved by certificates or letters from a trial judge and two or more reputable members of the bar in this or another state. Proof of age and residence shall be by affidavit of the applicant.

### **Application—Requirements—Fee.**

Application, together with all the credentials and proofs as to citizenship, residence, age, character, preliminary education, and term of study required by the rules, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Pierre, S. D. There are no blank forms for admission. A fee of \$5 shall accompany application, to be returned in case application is denied.

### **Preliminary Education—Term of Study—Certificate.**

Applicant's general education must be substantially equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high school course of study at least four years in extent. He must also have actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three full years, either in the office of an attorney in this or another state, or of a judge of a court of record, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school. Every resident of the state, upon commencing the term of study required by these rules, either in the office of an attorney, or in some reputable law school, in this state or elsewhere, shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate of such attorney or the chief of such law school, as the case may be, showing his name and residence, and the date when he commenced the study of law, which certificate shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court room in the city of Pierre on the first Tuesday of February and the fourth Tuesday of June in each year.

All applicants, except graduates of the College of Law of the State University entitled to admission to practice as by law provided, shall be examined in open court, before the justices of the Supreme Court. An average of 75 per cent. is required, on a written examination embracing the following subjects: Evidence, Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, the Code of Civil Procedure, and Legal Ethics. If the candidate shall pass the examination satisfactorily, he shall be admitted upon taking the required oath.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted by the highest court in another jurisdiction, and who has practiced regularly therein for not less than five years, may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted, without examination or proof of period of study, upon presenting a certificate of admission to practice in such state or district, together with proof of the other qualifications required by the statutes and rules.

**Admission on Diploma.**

All law students who have completed the course prescribed by the College of Law of the State University, or the equivalent of such course, including the subjects prescribed by law for admission to the bar in this state, and have graduated therein and been admitted by the State University to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall be deemed to have the learning requisite to entitle them to practice in any of the courts of the

state, and shall be admitted to practice without examination, on proof of the admission to such degree and that applicant is at least 21 years of age and of good moral character.

**Sex No Bar to Admission.**

Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

**Miscellaneous.**

Persons who are entitled, under the statute, to admission, without examination, may be admitted without personally appearing before the court.

**Source of Rules.**

Sup. Ct. Rules; Laws 1903, cc. 77, 78; Laws 1905, c. 55; Laws 1907, c. 72; Comp. Laws 1913, §§ 685-688.

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## **SOUTH DAKOTA DECISIONS**

1867 to 1919

A complete set of Reports for South Dakota (down to 1919) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

South Dakota, 39 vols., 1889-1919.

All Dakota decisions, territorial and of both states, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and sells for about one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited by the State Reports page and volume. The limited quantity of local case law, and the fact that the decisions of the neighboring states are constantly cited, makes this set a necessity to the lawyer practicing in South Dakota. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

## TENNESSEE \*

### **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

Applicant must be a citizen of the United States and of this state, 21 years of age and of good moral character. He must also show that he has resided in this state for not less than six months and intends to reside and practice in this state permanently.

### **Application—Fee.**

Written application must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, R. I. Moore, Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn., at least 20 days before the examination, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 and the applicant's affidavit as to citizenship, residence and intention to practice. The candidate shall file with his application a certified transcript of the county court in the county in which he resides that he is of sufficient age and of good moral character. Blank forms for use in making application will be furnished by the secretary of the board.

### **Period of Study.**

The candidate must also file with his application a certificate signed by the dean or professor of a law school, or by one or more reputable attorneys, showing that he has completed a course of study of the subjects enumerated below.

### **Examination—Regulations—Scope—Where Held.**

Examinations are held at Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson, Lebanon, Memphis, and Chattanooga, at times fixed by the board. Applicants will be required to submit to a written examination based on the following subjects: Constitutional

\*NOTE.—At the time of going to press on this pamphlet the Board of Law Examiners of Tennessee had prepared and submitted to the Supreme Court a revision of the rules, containing important changes, but said revision had not yet been passed upon and approved by the court. It is suggested, therefore, that persons seeking exact information as to the present requirements write to the Secretary of the Board, Hon. R. I. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

Law, including the Constitution of the United States and of Tennessee, Equity, Real and Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Mortgages, Contracts, Partnerships, Corporations, Torts, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Common Law Pleading and Practice, State Pleading and Practice, Conflict of Laws, Professional Ethics, Federal Statutes relating to the Judiciary and to Bankruptcy, and the Development in Tennessee of the principles of the Law as Exemplified by Decisions of its Highest Appellate Courts, and by Statutory Enactments. The board may examine the applicant orally if it sees fit. A person failing in the first examination may be re-examined upon filing proof that he has studied law, covering the above subjects, during the intervening time subsequent to the prior examination. One re-examination may be had without additional fee. A fee of \$3 will be collected upon the issuance of a license.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other States.**

Where the requirements for admission to the bar are equal to those prescribed in Tennessee, attorneys from other states may be admitted without examination, by exhibiting their licenses or copies of the record showing their admission to the highest court of the state from which they came. If the requirements are not equivalent to those required in Tennessee, the attorney may be admitted without examination provided he has practiced for a period of 5 years, and the board is satisfied that the applicant is worthy of admission. Applicants under this rule shall meet all the requirements as to citizenship, good moral character, etc., except the requirement of six months' residence and period of study. A fee of \$5 must accompany the application, and a further fee of \$3 is required.

**Miscellaneous.**

Citizens of this and other states, who do not intend to practice their profession regularly in the courts of this state, will not be admitted.

**Source of Rules.**

Act of March 30, 1903; Rules of Supreme Court adopted April 28, 1903, and amended March 18, 1911, and Sept. 22, 1915.

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**TENNESSEE DECISIONS**

1791 to 1919

A complete set of Tennessee Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Overton, 2 vols.
- Cook, 1 vol.
- Haywood, 3 vols.
- Peck, 1 vol.
- Martin & Yerger, 1 vol.
- Yerger, 10 vols.
- Meigs, 1 vol.
- Humphrey, 11 vols.
- Swan, 2 vols.
- Sneed, 5 vols.
- Head, 3 vols.
- Coldwell, 7 vols.
- Heiskell, 12 vols.
- Baxter, 9 vols.
- Lea, 16 vols.
- Tennessee, vols. 85 to 140.

*Miscellaneous.*

- Cooper's Chancery Reports, 3 vols.
- Chancery Appeals, 2 vols.
- Shannon's Unreported Cases, 3 vols.
- Court of Civil Appeals (Higgins) 7 vols.

All Tennessee Supreme Court decisions subsequent to 16 Lea are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 204 vols. The



set also contains over 800 decisions which have been omitted from the Tennessee Reports or have been reported only as memorandum decisions. Many of these are valuable decisions, and are not reported elsewhere. The set also contains all decisions for the last 33 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

## TEXAS\*

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

The applicant shall file a certificate of the county commissioners' court of the county in which he resides, and also that of two reputable attorneys who have known him for the preceding six months, to the effect that he has been a resident of the state for the last six months, is of full age and of good moral character. Such certificate of good moral character shall not be conclusive evidence; but the Board of Examiners may resort to such other evidence or means of information as they deem proper.

### **Application—Contents—Fee.**

Application shall be filed with one of the Boards of Examiners, and shall be accompanied by the certificates above required. A fee of \$10 shall be paid at the time of filing the application.

### **General Education.**

The Board of Examiners will reject any applicant who shall show himself so deficient in general education as not to be capable of performing the duties of an attorney.

### **Course of Study.**

The Supreme Court has prescribed a course of study to be pursued as a condition to admission to the bar, based on the examination subjects listed below, suggesting the books to be read, but not requiring the applicant to read any particular book. Copies of this list may be obtained from the clerk of

\* NOTE.—At the time of going to press we are advised that an act materially changing the practice with respect to admission in Texas has been passed and approved by the Governor. This act abolishes the Boards of Examiners in the various Civil Districts of the state and places the examination entirely in the hands of the Supreme Court. It also provides for the admission on diploma of graduates of the Texas Christian University School of Law. In view of the important changes evidently intended by this act, it is suggested that applicants seeking exact information as to the present requirements write to the clerk of the Supreme Court, Austin, Tex.

any Court of Civil Appeals or from the clerk of the Supreme Court. In addition to the subjects listed below, the student is recommended to read Batts' or Sayles' Notes on the Texas Civil Statutes, also White's or Willson's Notes on the Texas Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

A Board of Examiners is appointed by each Court of Civil Appeals, to whom applications for admission must be made. The examination embraces the following subjects: Elements of the Common Law, Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Practice and Evidence, Domestic Relations and Administration of Decedents' Estates, Constitutional and Statutory Law, and Criminal Law. The examinations are in writing, and no applicant shall be granted a license unless he makes a grade of not less than 50 per cent. in all branches and a general average of not less than 75 per cent. An applicant who fails cannot take a new examination within six months, and the subsequent examinations must be taken before the same Board of Examiners as was the first. Examinations are held at least four times a year, at the places where the Several Courts of Civil Appeals sit. The times at which the examinations are held are specified by the several Boards of Examiners.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person coming into this state, with a view of permanently residing herein, who has been granted a license to practice in the courts of record of another state, and has been actively engaged in practice for five years next preceding the date of his removal to this state, shall, upon filing with the clerk of the Supreme Court his license, properly authenticated, and a certificate that he is of good moral character, given under the hand and seal of a judge of a court of record of the county of his former residence, be admitted to practice in this state

without examination, and a license shall be issued to him upon payment of a fee of \$10: Provided, that the state from which he comes admits applicants upon the same general terms as herein provided, but should said state not have such an act, or similar act, then the applicant must file his certificate of good moral character and be examined in the same manner as a resident applicant.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Graduates of the law department of the State University are admitted upon presentation of their diploma to the clerk of the Supreme Court within 12 months from the date of issuance, together with a certificate from the commissioners' court of the county in which the applicant resides, stating that he has fulfilled the requirements as to age, character, and residence: Provided, that any diploma issued by said University on a grade less than that prescribed by the Supreme Court for examinations shall not entitle the holder thereof to a license. The usual fee of \$10 will be paid upon admission.

**Admission in Supreme Court.**

After an attorney has been admitted to one of the Courts of Civil Appeals, he may be admitted to the Supreme Court by filing his license with the clerk of that court.

**Source of Rules.**

Vernon's Sayles' Annotated Texas Civil Statutes 1914, title 12; Vernon's Tex. Civ. St. Supp. 1918, art. 318; Acts 35th Leg. (4th Called Sess.) c. 19; Supreme Court Rules (78 S. W. v, vi)

**TEXAS DECISIONS**

1840 to 1919

A complete set of Texas Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Texas Supreme, 108 vols., Dallam's Decisions, and 25th Supplement, 1840-1919.

Texas Criminal Appeals, 80 vols., 1876-1919.

Texas Civil Appeals, 63 vols., 1892-1919.

The Southwestern Reporter, 204 vols., contains all decisions of Texas subsequent to 65 Supreme, 20 Criminal Appeals, and all decisions of the Court of Civil Appeals. It also includes more than 10,000 of the decisions of these courts which have been omitted from the Texas Reports, and are only published in the Southwestern Reporter. These omitted cases are more than a third of all the decisions of the Texas courts for the period covered (33 years). As a reporter of the current decisions, it is prompt, accurate, and exceedingly popular. In addition to these the Southwestern also contains all decisions for the last 33 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and all of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set is looked upon in Texas as a local necessity. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.

# UTAH

## **Citizenship—Age—Character.**

To entitle one to examination for admission, he shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

## **Application—Contents—Fee.**

Written application must be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court, H. W. Griffith, Salt Lake City, not later than the Saturday of the week preceding the Friday on which the examination is fixed to commence, and must be accompanied by the certificates of two resident members of the bar that the applicant is of good moral character. Such application shall also set forth the name, age and residence of the applicant.

## **General Education.**

Application should state in detail schools attended, giving time of attendance, date of graduation and degrees, etc., and, if a graduate, attach a certificate from the school from which applicant graduated showing this fact. If applicant is not a graduate of a high school, college or university, he should attach to his application credits of any school which he has attended or a statement from his private instructor, if any.

## **Term of Study.**

Applicant must have regularly and attentively studied law for a period of at least three years. If he is a graduate of a law school, he should attach a certificate from the school showing this fact. If he has attended a law school, but is not a graduate, he should attach his credits, if any; and if he has studied under an attorney, he should attach the certificate of the attorney stating in detail the length of time, subjects, etc., which he has studied.

**Examinations—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place—Fee.**

Regular examinations are held on Friday and Saturday of the second week in March and in September of each year. Other examinations may be held at such times as the committee, in its discretion, may think necessary. Such examinations are written, and oral, if deemed necessary, and may be on some or on all of the following subjects: Legal History, Constitutional Law, (including the Constitution of the United States and of this state,) Equity, Real Property, Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Mortgages, Contracts, Partnership, Corporations, Crimes, Torts, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Common-Law Pleading, Conflict of Laws, Professional Ethics, state statutes, the federal statutes relating to the Judiciary and Bankruptcy, and the development in this state of the principles of law as exemplified by the decisions of this court and by statutory enactments.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions or on Diploma.**

The examination may be dispensed with and the applicant admitted upon motion in case he is a regular graduate of the law school of the University of Utah, or in case he has been admitted in the highest court of any other state or territory, and presents his license, or a certified copy thereof, showing the state or territory, the name of the court and the time when such admission was obtained, together with a certificate from the highest court of the state in which the applicant last practiced law to the effect that he is of good moral character.

**Miscellaneous.**

All applicants, upon admission, are required to pay to the clerk of the Supreme Court an admission fee of \$25. Women may be admitted to practice in this state.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. Laws 1907, §§ 105-110; Laws 1915, c. 14; Sup. Ct. Rules.

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**UTAH DECISIONS**

1871 to 1919

A complete set of Utah Reports (down to 1919) consists of 49 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2, Utah, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols. The Utah Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are closely followed. The Pacific Reporter contains about 75 per cent. of all California decisions, being all decisions for the last 36 years, including nearly 2,000 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports, and are only found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions for the last 36 years of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING Co., St. Paul, Minn.



## VERMONT

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Each applicant for admission in this state shall be a citizen of the state, at least 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be shown by certificate of three attorneys of the Supreme Court of this state.

### **Application.**

Application must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Montpelier, Vt., at least ten days before the October session of the Supreme Court. Such application must be verified by the affidavit of the applicant, and must contain statements regarding the candidate's age, residence, and the time, place, and circumstances of his term of study, and the affidavit of an attorney of the Supreme Court stating that the applicant has actually pursued his studies as required by the rules, and accompanied also by the certificates of three attorneys of such court vouching for his good moral character.

### **General Education.**

The applicant shall present to the Board of Bar Examiners satisfactory proof that he has had a high school education or its equivalent. The Board of Examiners, under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, shall on the first Tuesday of the October Term in each year consider and pass upon the sufficiency of the proof presented under this rule, and make report thereof and place the same on file in the office of the clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court. In case the proof presented is satisfactory, and the notice of commencement of study as required by the paragraph below has been filed, the three-year period of study provided for by said rule shall commence on the date of filing of such notice and certificate.

**Term of Study.**

The candidate shall have studied in the office of an attorney of the Supreme Court within this state at least three years during the four years preceding the application: Provided, that the Supreme Court upon sufficient cause shown in a particular case, may allow study for one year in an office outside the state as an equivalent for one year of study in an office within the state, but the last year of study shall be within the state: Provided, further, that any applicant who shall have pursued a full three-year course of legal study in a law school chartered by any state of the United States, or the law department of any college or university so chartered, and shall be graduated therefrom, shall be required to study in a law office in this state at least six months within the two years preceding his application: Provided, further, that when an applicant has pursued less than a three-year course of legal study in such law school the time of such study may be allowed as an equivalent for the same time of study in an office, but the last year of study shall be in an office within the state.

It shall be the duty of each person beginning the study of law in this state to file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a notice stating that he has commenced the study, and with whom and where he commenced, and also a certificate of the attorney with whom he is studying, stating that he is so engaged and when he began. The three years study provided for by this rule shall commence from the date of filing such notice and certificate: Provided, that an applicant who begins his study of the law in a law school and has graduated therefrom, as required above, shall file with the clerk a notice stating that he has so commenced or is about to commence such study and the attorney with whom he is registered as a law student, and the three years provided for by this rule shall commence from the date when he actually enters upon his studies in the law

school; but the required six months in a law office shall not be deemed to have commenced before the filing of the notice above specified, nor before the filing of the certificate of the attorney with whom he is studying.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time of Holding.**

Examinations are held by the Board of Bar Examiners at Montpelier on the first three days of the October General Term. Applicants are required to be qualified upon the following subjects: Common Law Pleading and Practice, Evidence, Domestic Relations, Personal Property, Contracts (including Sales, Bailments, and Negotiable Instruments), Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Real Property (including Mortgages and Landlord and Tenant) Wills, Probate Law, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice in Chancery, Torts, Criminal Law, the important provisions of the Vermont statute law, especially those modifying the common law and those relating to practice, conveyancing, and probate, the Constitution of this state and of the United States, and Legal Ethics. The examinations are partly written and partly oral, and include questions upon at least 12 of the foregoing topics.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state may be admitted in this state without examination, upon proof that he has practiced one year in such court, is of good moral character, and has resided six months next preceding his application in the county in this state from which his application is made, and that he is a citizen of this state. If he has not had one year's practice, he may be admitted upon examination after six months' law study in an office in this state. In such case he shall file with the clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court a notice of commencement of such study, stating with whom and where such study has been pursued, and also a certificate of the at-

torney with whom he is studying, stating that he is so engaged and when he began.

**Source of Rules.**

Pub. St. 1906, §§ 1337, 1338; Supreme Court Rules.

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**VERMONT DECISIONS**

1789 to 1919

A complete set of Vermont Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- N. Chipman, 1 vol.
- D. Chipman, 2 vols.
- Tyler, 2 vols.
- Brayton, 1 vol.
- Aikens, 2 vols.
- Vermont, 91 vols.

We have reprinted the Vermont Reports, vols. 1 to 58 and 8 preliminaries, annotated them thoroughly, and bound them in 17 books. Many of the volumes of the Vermont Reports covered by the Atlantic Reporter are out of print, are very scarce and hard to obtain. The only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these volumes is through the Atlantic Reporter, 103 vols., which contains all Vermont decisions subsequent to vol. 57. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, including upward of 3,000 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and detailed description.

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## VIRGINIA

### **Residence—Age—Character.**

Every person *over 21* years of age and a *resident of the state*, applying for a license to practice law, must file with the Board of Examiners a certificate from the circuit court of the county, or the judge of the corporation court of the city, wherein he resides, that he is a person of honest demeanor, over 21 years of age, and has resided in this state the preceding six months, or, if he is a *nonresident* and has been a student in one of the law schools of this state connected with a university or college, he must file with the board a certificate signed by two professors of said law school that he is of honest demeanor, over 21 years of age, and has studied law at said school for a period of two years.

Every person *over 19 and under 21* years of age and a *resident of the state*, applying for a license to practice law, must file with the board a certificate from the circuit court of the county, or the judge of the corporation court of the city, in which he resides (or, if he is a *nonresident* and has been a student in one of the law schools of this state connected with a university or college, a certificate of two of the professors of said school), that he is of honest demeanor, over 19 years of age, that he has studied law for a period of two years in one of said law schools or in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, as the case may be, and that he will attain the age of 21 on a specified date. No license will be issued under this provision until applicant attains the age of 21.

In the case of *resident* applicants, the application for the certificate above referred to must be in writing, addressed to the court or judge, specifying the day of the month on which the application therefor will be made, and must be accompanied by the written recommendation of two members of the bar of the applicant's judicial circuit, who are practicing attorneys

in the Supreme Court of Appeals, speaking of their personal knowledge, that he is of good moral character and a proper person to be licensed to practice law. Such application and recommendation shall be filed with the clerk of such circuit or corporation court ten days before the day on which the court or judge will be asked to grant the certificate.

**Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.**

Applicant shall file a certified copy of his application, accompanied by recommendations and certificates required by the above paragraphs, also a fee of \$15, with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, M. B. Watts, Richmond, Va., at least five days prior to the day of examination.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

The Board of Examiners, consisting of five attorneys appointed by the Governor, holds examinations at the Capitol in Richmond on the second Tuesday in December and at Roanoke on the fourth Tuesday in June of each year, and also at such other times and places as said board deems necessary. Such examinations are in writing and are divided into four sections, viz.: Section 1: Legal Ethics, Evidence, Criminal Law, Pleading and Practice (at common law, in equity, criminal, and statutory). Section 2: Agency, Contracts, Domestic Relations, Negotiable Paper, Sales, Torts. Section 3: Conflict of Laws, Equity Jurisprudence, Partnership, Real Property, Wills and Administration. Section 4: Bailments, Carriers, Constitutional Law, Corporation Commission, Corporations, Insurance. Questions on the Virginia Code and the general principles of the common law may be asked under any section. Any candidate making the passing mark (averaging the four groups together) shall be passed upon the examination as a whole; and one not passing as a whole, but passing on one or more of above groups, shall be entitled to credit on the group or groups so passed on future examinations. A

candidate may be permitted to stand upon, and pass if he may, any one or more of the four groups separately. Applicant may also be subjected to an oral examination, in the discretion of the board. The board shall certify to the Supreme Court of Appeals a list of those applicants who have passed the examination, recommending their admission to the bar. Any applicant failing to pass the examination, or who has passed on only a part of the examination, may again apply in writing addressed to the secretary of the board, setting forth that he has diligently pursued the study of law since the former examination, stating the sections of the examination on which he has already passed, and inclosing the fee of \$15.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Any person authorized to practice in the courts of another state may be licensed in this state, without examination, upon furnishing a certificate from the court of last resort in such state or territory that he has practiced law therein for three or more years and is of good moral character and a proper person to be licensed to practice law. Such certificate must be signed by the Chief Justice of said court, whose signature must be attested by the clerk of said court, and under the seal thereof. In addition, he shall furnish a certificate from two practicing attorneys of such state or territory, practicing in said court of last resort, as to applicant's good moral character, whose signatures shall be attested by the clerk of said court in like manner.

**Source of Rules.**

Code 1904, §§ 3191-3193; Laws 1910, p. 238; Laws 1914, p. 96; Laws 1918, p. 398; Rules of Supreme Court; Rules of Board of Law Examiners.

## VIRGINIA DECISIONS

1730 to 1919

A complete set of Virginia Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

- Washington, 2 vols.
- Virginia Cases (Criminal), 2 vols.
- Call, 6 vols.
- Hening & Munford, 4 vols.
- Munford, 6 vols.
- Gilmer, 1 vol.
- Randolph, 6 vols.
- Leigh, 12 vols.
- Robinson, 2 vols.
- Grattan, 33 vols.
- Virginia, vols. 75 to 121.
- Jefferson, 1 vol.
- Wythe's Chancery, 1 vol.
- Patton, Jr., & Heath, 2 vols.
- Virginia Decisions, 2 vols.
- Virginia Colonial Decisions, 2 vols.

All Virginia decisions subsequent to vol. 82 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 96 vols. This includes some 350 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern Reporter. The set also contains all decisions for the last 32 years of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia, and costs about one-fourth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will be pleased to quote and furnish full information on request.

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## WASHINGTON

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Among the essential requisites for admission to practice in this state are citizenship, residence, good moral character, and the age of majority.

### **APPLICANTS FOR EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION AS STUDENTS AT LAW**

#### **Application—Form and Contents.**

All persons proposing to commence the study of law other than in approved law schools and to take the regular bar examination must, at the time of commencement of such study, file with the Secretary of the Board of Law Examiners (clerk of the Supreme Court) at Olympia, Wash., an application for registration as a law student. Such application shall state the name, age and address of the applicant, his general educational qualifications, the methods of study to be pursued and person or persons under whose direction study is to be had or instruction received, length of residence in the state and business or vocations followed, and the names and addresses of at least two attorneys of the Supreme Court of this state, who have examined and approved of applicant's course of legal study. Applicant shall also file a certificate of proper authority showing his educational qualifications.

#### **General Education—Mode of Proof.**

No person shall be registered as a law student until he shall have satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has the requisite general education. The general education of the applicant may be established by a certificate issued by the recorder of the University of Washington, showing the applicant's fitness to enter the freshman or higher class of said university, or a certificate from an educational institution approved by the Board of Examiners, or a certificate issued by the state board

of education showing that applicant has successfully completed, under the supervision of said board, a course of study which entitles him to admission to the State University. A pamphlet containing an outline of the course of study required and other information may be obtained from the clerk of the Supreme Court, Olympia, Wash.

**APPLICANTS FOR FINAL EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION  
TO THE BAR**

**Period of Study—Examination—Scope—Application—Fee.**

The Board of Examiners has adopted a course of study extending over a period of three years, and embracing the following subjects: First Year.—Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Agency, Criminal Law and Procedure, Domestic Relations, Personal Property, Legal Ethics. Second Year.—Corporations (Private and Municipal), Partnership, Pleading and Practice (Common Law and Code), Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, Damages, Equity Jurisprudence (including Federal Procedure in Equity), Bankruptcy. Third Year.—Sales, Wills and Probate Law, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Statutory Interpretation, Carriers, Real Property, Admiralty, Landlord and Tenant. A pamphlet issued by the clerk of the Supreme Court contains a list of the books suggested for reading upon each subject. Students are not required to read more than one text on each of the subjects listed. In addition to the text-books, Washington statutes and cases must be studied in connection with each subject.

Examinations are held at Olympia, commencing on the third Wednesday of May and October of each year, and at such other times and places as may be designated by the board. Application must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least 20 and not more than 30 days before the examination date, and must contain statements as to applicant's period of study, subjects studied, texts used, time devoted to each sub-

ject, and the person or persons under whose direction study was conducted, who shall attest the statement as true. The statement must also recite the date of applicant's registration as a law student, the examination or examinations already had by him, and the result of each. No person is admitted to the examination on first year subjects until at least one year after his registration as a law student (unless he shall have been given advanced standing as provided below), and he must satisfy the board that he has diligently pursued the course of study outlined by the board for that year; nor to the examination on second or higher year subjects until at least one year after the completion of the previous year's subjects. Upon successful completion of a year's course the board will issue to the student a certificate showing the year or years so completed, and when the whole course has been completed a certificate as law clerk will be issued to such person, which certificate entitles him to represent duly admitted attorneys, but does not authorize him to practice as an attorney in his own name.

After one year of such service, upon proper showing to the board that he has served at least that time in assisting attorneys and familiarizing himself with the procedure of the Washington courts, the board, if satisfied that he possesses the necessary qualifications will certify his name to the Supreme Court for final admission. Fee for admission is \$25, and must be paid at the time of filing application. Such fee entitles the payer to take any subsequent examination for the same year's course. The rules of the board provided means of obtaining advanced standing in the course of legal study on the part of applicants who have been engaged in the study of law outside of the state.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Persons holding a diploma of graduation from the law school of the University of Washington, or a diploma from an

approved law school within the state of equal standing with the University of Washington, who shall have registered with the Board of Examiners at the time of their commencement of study in such school, and who shall have filed with the board a yearly certificate from the head of such school, showing the successful completion of the subjects for such past year, are admitted without examination and period of clerkship.

**Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Attorneys of other states in good standing therein, who have been actively engaged in the practice of law in their respective states, and who have practiced or been entitled to practice in the highest courts of record therein for five years or more last past, may, if their respective states admit attorneys from this state on as equal or favorable terms, be admitted for one year without examination. At the end of one year, if no sufficient objection exists, a permanent certificate will be issued. Applicant under this rule must produce a certificate of good moral character from a member of the highest court of the jurisdiction from which he comes, under seal of the court. Fee for admission is \$25.

**Miscellaneous.**

All applications must be made on forms prescribed by the board and furnished by the secretary. Sex is no bar to admission in this state.

**Source of Rules.**

Rem. Code, §§ 119-128; Laws 1917, c. 115; Pamphlet of Laws and Rules compiled by State Board of Law Examiners Aug. 15, 1917.

**WASHINGTON DECISIONS**

1854 to 1919

A complete set of Washington Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Washington Territorial, 3 vols., 1854-1888.

Washington State, 100 vols., 1889-1919.

All decisions of Washington subsequent to vol. 1, Territorial, are reported in Pacific Reporter, 174 vols. The Washington Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Washington courts. The Pacific Reporter contains all decisions of California for the last 36 years, representing about 75 per cent. of all decisions, and including nearly 2,000 that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming for the last 36 years, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma, and costs about one-sixth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable in Washington. We will be pleased to quote prices, and furnish full information.

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## WEST VIRGINIA

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Any person applying for license to practice in this state must appear before and prove to the satisfaction of the county court of the county in which he has resided for the last preceding year that he has been a resident of such county during that period, that he is 21 years of age, and of good moral character. Upon such proof being made, the court will make and enter an order on its record accordingly.

### **Application—Form—Time of Filing.**

Application should be made on blanks furnished by the Board of Law Examiners, Morgantown, W. Va., and filed with the board at least two weeks before the date set for the examination. Certificates of preliminary academic study and legal study should precede or accompany the application.

### **Preliminary Education.**

A preliminary academic education equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school of the first class in West Virginia is required, and may be evidenced by a diploma of graduation from such school or by a certificate showing equivalent credits from any other school whose credits would be accepted for admission to West Virginia University, or by passing an examination on equivalent subjects. A circular setting forth in detail the academic preparation required as a preliminary to legal studies will be furnished upon request by the clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Charleston, W. Va. Persons desiring to take examination on any of the approved academic subjects will be informed of the date of such examination on request to the board of examiners, Morgantown, W. Va. Certification of academic credit should be made on blanks supplied by the board.

**Term of Study.**

Applicant must have studied three years in the office and under the direction of an attorney of this or another state or as a resident student in an approved law school, evidenced by a certificate to the board of examiners by the attorney under whom, or the head of the law school at which, such study was pursued, showing in detail the work done. No credit will be given for law study carried on by correspondence, or privately outside of a law office, or when merely supervised by a member of the bar while the applicant is engaged in outside occupations.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place—Fee.**

Examinations are held at Morgantown, W. Va., on dates fixed by the board of examiners, composed of the professors of law of the University of West Virginia. Information as to the dates may be obtained by addressing the Dean of the College of Law, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. Under the present rules of the board, examinations are held twice a year, on the second Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of September and March, at Morgantown and Charleston simultaneously. Such examinations last three days and cover two groups of subjects, viz.:

Group I—Adjective Law, covering the following subjects: Evidence, Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleading, Criminal Procedure, Legal Ethics and Common Law Practice and Procedure. The preparation in Legal Ethics should include the study of the codes of Legal Ethics of the West Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and some elementary work, such as Sharswood's Legal Ethics. The preparation in Common Law Practice and Procedure should cover chapters 50, 90, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 114a, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 to 136, inclusive, and 140 to 142, West Virginia Code, the rules of the Supreme

Court of Appeals, Kittle's Law of Rule Days, chapters 5, 6, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31a, and 32 to 47, inclusive, of Burks' Pleading and Practice in Actions at Common Law, and such elementary works as Munson's Manual of Elementary Practice, and Elliott's The Work of the Advocate (3d Ed.).

Group II—Substantive Law, covering the following subjects: Torts, Private Corporations, Contracts, Agency (including Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts, West Virginia Code 1913, c. 15P), Negotiable Instruments (including West Virginia Code, c. 98A), Sales, Equity Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law (state and federal), Criminal Law, Real Property (exclusive of Future Interests), Wills, Personal Property and Bailments, and six subjects selected by the applicant at the time of the examination from the following twelve: Conflict of Laws, Trusts, Insurance, Partnership, Suretyship, Bankruptcy, Municipal Corporations, Public Utilities, Carriers, Future Interests, Persons and Domestic Relations, and Quasi Contracts.

Each group must be taken as a whole, but the respective groups may be taken at different examinations. Applicants will be passed or failed on an entire group without reference to grades in individual subjects. To those who successfully pass the examination, the law faculty issues a certificate which, when presented to the clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, together with a certified copy of the order of the county court, mentioned elsewhere in these rules, entitles the holder to a license to practice law in the courts of this state. An examination fee of \$5 is required, and a fee of \$2.50 for license engrossed on parchment. If parchment is not desired, no license fee is charged.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney licensed in another state who wishes to be admitted as a resident counselor or attorney in this state, shall, after becoming a resident, submit to the same examination and



be licensed and admitted under the same regulations, including proof of good moral character, as are required of other applicants.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Any person who shall produce a duly certified copy of an order of the county court as mentioned in the first paragraph of these rules, together with a diploma from the law school of the West Virginia University, shall be admitted to practice in any and all courts of this state without further examination.

**Miscellaneous.**

It is not necessary to appear in person in order to have a law license issued. It is necessary to appear in court and take the prescribed oath upon being admitted to practice.

**Source of Rules.**

Code 1913, c. 119; Code Supp. 1918, c. 119; Order of Supreme Court of Appeals, May 6, 1915; Rules of Board of Examiners.

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## WEST VIRGINIA DECISIONS

1863 to 1919

A complete set of West Virginia Reports (down to 1919) consists of 80 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 28 West Virginia are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 96 vols. The set also contains all decisions of the parent state (Virginia) for the past 32 years, including some 350 cases that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern. It also contains all decisions of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for the last 32 years. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

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## WISCONSIN

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

Any citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention, who is a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, shall be eligible to the examination for admission to the bar. A person under 21 years of age may take any regular examination, provided he will reach that age prior to the next regular examination. Good moral character of the applicant must be shown by the production of the certificate of two lawyers practicing in the county in which the applicant resides, or of the judge of the circuit or county court of such county.

### **Application—When to be Filed.**

Application, together with the credentials required by the rules, must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, L. J. Rusk, Chippewa Falls, at least 30 days before examination day and should be accompanied by a fee of \$10. Application must be on the forms required by the board, copies of which will be furnished by the secretary upon application.

### **General Education.**

Every person otherwise qualified, who is a graduate of the University, or of a college, normal school, or academy of this state, or of a free high school of this state, having a four years' course of study, or of an approved university, college, normal school, academy, or other school of another state, shall be exempt from the preliminary examination upon production of his certificate of graduation. Every other person shall satisfy the board that he has the general educational qualifications, other than attendance, required for graduation from a free high school of this state having a four years' course of study. A certificate from a superintendent of any such high school or from such other person as may be designated by

the board, to the effect that applicant has by examination satisfactorily established such general educational qualifications, shall be accepted by the board as proof thereof, but shall not exclude other methods of proof satisfactory to the board.

**Term of Study.**

The applicant shall also file a certificate from his preceptor, or from the dean or other official of the law school, stating the time in which said applicant has pursued the study of law. The applicant must have studied law at least three years within the five years next preceding the making of the application.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held in Milwaukee on the third Tuesday in January and in Madison on the third Tuesday in July. Such examinations are written and oral, held by a state board consisting of five members of the bar, and shall cover the subjects of Agency, Bailments and Carriers, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corporations (including Municipal Corporations), Criminal Law, Courts and their jurisdiction, Domestic Relations (including Marriage and Divorce), Equity, Evidence, Insurance, Mortgages and other liens, Negotiable Instruments, Partnership, Pleading and Practice, Probate Law (including Wills, Administration, and Descent and Distribution), Real Property, Sales, Torts, Trusts. The examination may cover the common-law rules on the foregoing subjects and the statutory modifications thereof in Wisconsin. Every applicant whose average markings shall be 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. shall be entitled to the certificate of the board, which will entitle him to a license upon presentation to the Supreme Court, provided, that no certificate shall be issued to any candidate until he shall have reached the age of 21. An applicant who fails in three successive examinations shall not be permitted to take another examination within one year from his last examination without the consent of the board.

**Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

Residents of the state who have been admitted to practice in the highest court of any other state or territory or in the District of Columbia may be admitted to practice by the Supreme Court upon the production of their certificates of admission and upon proof of good moral character and that they have engaged in actual practice in such other state or territory for at least five years within the last eight years prior to making application. A certificate of a judge of any court of record, having knowledge of the facts, under the seal of said court, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such practice.

**Admission on Diploma.**

Any resident graduate of the law department of the State University will be admitted to all of the courts in this state upon presentation of his diploma.

**Miscellaneous.**

Every person commencing the study of law in an attorney's office or at a law school within the state, with a view to applying for examination, is requested to file with the secretary of the board a signed statement giving his name, address, also the name and address of such attorney or law school, and date when his period of study commenced. This statement must be certified to by the attorney under whose tuition the student is pursuing his studies, or by the principal or proper officer of the law school, as the case may be, and the time of such period of study shall commence with the filing of the notice. No person shall be denied license to practice on account of sex.

Applicants for examination are not required to read any particular text-books.

**Source of Rules.**

Statutes of Wisconsin, § 2586, as amended by Laws 1903, c. 19, Laws 1911, c. 196, and Laws 1917, c. 156; Rules of Supreme Court; Rules of Board of Examiners.

**WISCONSIN DECISIONS**

1839 to 1919

A complete set of Wisconsin Reports (down to 1919) consists of:

Pinney, 3 vols., 1839-1852.

Wisconsin, 167 vols., 1853-1919.

The Northwestern Reporter, 167 vols., contains all Wisconsin decisions from and including vol. 46. This represents about 75 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 40 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and all of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set occupies less than one-third of the shelf-room of the corresponding State Reports, and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for price and full description.

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## WYOMING

### **Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.**

No one shall be admitted to practice in this state who is not a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified by a member of the bar of this court or a judge of this state.

### **Application—Form and Contents—Fee.**

The petition, verified by oath of the applicant, shall be directed to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Cheyenne, Wyo., and shall be referred to the State Board of Law Examiners. Such petition shall in all cases state the applicant's full name, place and date of birth, and, if foreign born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States, the places and periods of residence and occupation during the last preceding five years, and names and addresses of five persons acquainted with the applicant during said period. The petition shall also contain statements as to petitioner's educational advantages, exclusive of legal studies, where, when, for how long, and under whose supervision legal studies have been pursued, and the works read in the course of such legal studies. The petitioner shall also state the place at which he prefers to be examined, and, if at some place other than the capital, the reason therefor. Application must be accompanied by a fee of \$15, which shall entitle the candidate to two examinations, and no more; the second being applied for not later than one year after the first.

### **General Education.**

Although no certain degree of preliminary education is required, the rules direct that the applicant shall state in his petition the extent of the same.

**Term of Study.**

The candidate shall have studied law at least three years, either in or under the supervision of a law school in the United States, or under the supervision of a practicing attorney or judge of this state, or partly under one system and partly under the other; and the petition shall show where and with whom such legal studies have been pursued and the works read in the course of study.

**Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.**

Examinations are held at the capital on the second day of each regular term of the Supreme Court, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Examiners. Such examinations shall be upon written questions prepared by said board, and may, in the discretion of the board, be conducted in the district or county of his residence, by one or more examiners, or the district judge, or some person selected by the board. The questions and answers shall be returned to the board, who shall report its findings thereon to the Supreme Court. If the petitioner's abilities are sufficient, a license shall be awarded by the court, and the oath of attorney administered.

**Admissions of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.**

An attorney who has been admitted to practice and has practiced in the highest court of another state or territory may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted in this state without examination, upon filing with his petition the certificate or license showing such admission, or a certified copy of the record of such admission under seal of court; also the certificate of a judge of such other state or territory showing the applicant to be in good standing in the courts of such other state or territory. Proof of good moral character shall be by certificate of a judge or two or more attorneys for such other state or territory, or a member of the bar of this state. The pe-

tion shall show the place or places where applicant has practiced law in such other state and the period of practice in each place; whether applicant has been admitted in more than one state or territory, and, if so, the name of each state or territory, together with the dates of admission as near as possible; also the period of practice and places of residence in each such state or territory. The petition must also be accompanied by the names and addresses of five persons, preferably judges or members of the bar, of such other state or territory. The admission fee is \$10.

**Miscellaneous.**

Whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that it will be a hardship, owing to distance, expense, or otherwise, for applicant to attend upon a session of the board at the capital, the examination may be conducted in the district or county where the applicant resides, by the district judge or one or more of the Board of Examiners, or some other competent person to be selected by the board.

**Source of Rules.**

Comp. St. 1910, §§ 956-965; Rules of Supreme Court, in effect Dec. 1, 1909.

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A complete set of Wyoming Reports (down to 1919) consists of 24 vols. All decisions of Wyoming subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 174 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 36 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the



State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-sixth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The limited quantity of local case law makes reference to the decisions of other jurisdictions as precedents necessary, and the Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is the natural selection. Indeed, the set is regarded as a necessity in all the Western states. Write for price and complete information.

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## LIST OF LEADING LAW SCHOOLS BY STATES

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### **Alabama.**

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Two-year course of study.

### **Arizona.**

University of Arizona Law School, Tucson, Ariz. Three-year course of study.

### **Arkansas.**

University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Two-year course of study.

### **California.**

Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Stanford University, Cal. Three-year course of study.

University of California School of Jurisprudence, Berkeley, Cal. Three-year course of study.

San Francisco Law School, San Francisco, Cal. Three-year course of study.

St. Ignatius University Law School, San Francisco, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Y. M. C. A. Evening Law School, San Francisco, Cal. Four-year course of study.

University of Southern California College of Law, Los Angeles, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Southwestern University Law School, Los Angeles, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Los Angeles School of Law, Los Angeles, Cal. Two-year course of study.

University of Santa Clara Law School, Santa Clara, Cal. Three-year course of study.

**Colorado.**

Denver Law School, Denver, Colo. Three-year course of study.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Three-year course of study.

**Connecticut.**

Yale University Law School, New Haven, Conn. Three-year course of study.

**District of Columbia.**

Catholic University of America School of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

George Washington University School of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

National University Law School, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

**Florida.**

Florida University Law School, Gainesville, Fla. Two-year course of study.

John B. Stetson University College of Law, De Land, Fla. Three-year course of study.

**Georgia.**

Atlanta Law School, Atlanta, Ga. Two-year course of study.

Emory University, Lamar School of Law, Atlanta, Ga. Three-year course of study.

Mercer University Law School, Macon, Ga. Two-year course of study.

**Georgia—Cont'd.**

University of Georgia Law Department, Athens, Ga.  
Three-year course of study.

**Idaho.**

University of Idaho College of Law, Moscow, Idaho.  
Three-year course of study.

**Illinois.**

Chicago College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Chicago Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

De Paul University Law School (Illinois College of Law), Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Hamilton College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Loyola University Department of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Webster College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

University of Illinois College of Law, Urbana, Ill. Three-year course of study.

**Indiana.**

Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington, Ind.  
Three-year course of study.

**Indiana—Cont'd.**

Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, Ind. . Three-year course of study.

University of Notre Dame College of Law, Notre Dame, Ind. Three-year course of study.

Valparaiso University Department of Law, Valparaiso, Ind. Three-year course of study.

Benjamin Harrison Law School, Indianapolis, Ind. Three-year course of study.

**Iowa.**

Drake University College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

State University of Iowa College of Law, Iowa City, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

**Kansas.**

University of Kansas School of Law, Lawrence, Kan. Three-year course of study.

Washburn College School of Law, Topeka, Kan. Three-year course of study.

**Kentucky.**

University of Louisville Department of Law, Louisville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Jefferson School of Law, Louisville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Kentucky State University College of Law, Lexington, Ky. Three-year course of study.

**Louisiana.**

Tulane University College of Law, New Orleans, La. Three-year course of study.

Loyola University Law School, New Orleans, La. Three-year course of study.

University of Louisiana Law School, Baton Rouge, La. Three-year course of study.

**Maine.**

University of Maine College of Law, Bangor, Me. Three-year course of study.

**Maryland.**

University of Maryland Law School, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

**Massachusetts.**

Boston University School of Law, Boston, Mass. Three-year course of study.

Harvard University Law School, Cambridge, Mass. Three-year course of study.

Suffolk School of Law, Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

Northeastern College School of Law (Y. M. C. A.), Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

Portia School of Law, Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

**Michigan.**

University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich. Three-year course of study.

Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Mich. Three-year course of study.

University of Detroit Law School, Detroit, Mich. Three-year course of study.

**Minnesota.**

St. Paul College of Law, St. Paul, Minn. Three-year course of study.

University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, Minn. Three-year course of study.

Northwestern College of Law, Minneapolis, Minn. Three-year course of study.

Minnesota College of Law, Minneapolis, Minn. Three-year course of study.

**Mississippi.**

University of Mississippi, University P. O., Miss. Two-year course of study.

Millsaps College Law School, Jackson, Miss. Two-year course of study.

**Missouri.**

University of Missouri School of Law, Columbia, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Kansas City Law School, Kansas City, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Benton College of Law, St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Washington University Law School (St. Louis Law School), St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

St. Louis University Institute of Law (St. Louis University), St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

City College of Law and Finance, St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

St. Joseph Law School, St. Joseph, Mo. Three-year course of study.

**Montana.**

University of Montana School of Law, Missoula, Mont. Three-year course of study.

**Nebraska.**

University of Nebraska College of Law, Lincoln, Neb. Three-year course of study.

Creighton University College of Law, Omaha, Neb. Three-year day course of study and four-year night course.

University of Omaha Law School, Omaha, Neb. Three-year course of study.

**New Jersey.**

New Jersey Law School, Newark, N. J. Three-year course of study.

**New York.**

Columbia University School of Law, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

New York University Law School, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Fordham University School of Law, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Cornell University College of Law, Ithaca, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Syracuse University College of Law, Syracuse, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

**North Carolina.**

University of North Carolina School of Law, Chapel Hill, N. C. Three-year course of study.

Trinity College Law School, Durham, N. C. Three-year course of study.

Wake Forest College School of Law, Wake Forest, N. C. Three-year course of study.

Wilmington Law School, Wilmington, N. C. Two-year course of study.

**North Dakota.**

University of North Dakota School of Law, Grand Forks, N. D. Three-year course of study.

**Ohio.**

Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.



**Ohio—Cont'd.**

Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

John Marshall Law School of Ohio Northern University, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio State University College of Law, Columbus, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

College of Law of the University of Cincinnati (Cincinnati Law School), Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Y. M. C. A. Night Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

St. John's University School of Law, Toledo, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Toledo University College of Law, Toledo, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Youngstown Association Law School (Y. M. C. A.). Four-year course of study.

**Oklahoma.**

University of Oklahoma Law School, Norman, Okl. Three-year course of study.

**Oregon.**

University of Oregon Law School, Eugene, Or. Three-year course of study.

Northwestern College of Law, Portland, Or. Three-year course of study.

Willamette University College of Law, Willamette, Or. Three-year course of study.

**Pennsylvania.**

University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Temple University School of Law, Philadelphia, Pa. Four-year course of study.

**Pennsylvania—Cont'd.**

Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa. Three-year course of study.

University of Pittsburgh School of Law (Pittsburgh Law School), Pittsburgh, Pa. Three-year course of study.

**South Carolina.**

University of South Carolina Law School, Columbia, S. C. Three-year course of study.

**South Dakota.**

University of South Dakota College of Law, Vermillion, S. D. Three-year course of study.

**Tennessee.**

Chattanooga College of Law, Chattanooga, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

University of Tennessee College of Law, Knoxville, Tenn. Three-year course of study.

Vanderbilt University Law School, Nashville, Tenn. Three-year course of study.

Cumberland University Law School, Lebanon, Tenn. One-year course of study.

University of Memphis Law School, Memphis, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

**Texas.**

University of Texas Department of Law, Austin, Tex. Three-year course of study.

Texas Christian University School of Law, Ft. Worth, Texas. Three-year course of study.

**Utah.**

University of Utah Law School, Salt Lake City, Utah. Three-year course of study.

**Virginia.**

University of Virginia Law School, Charlottesville, Va.  
Three-year course of study.

Washington and Lee University School of Law, Lexington,  
Va. Two-year course of study.

Richmond College Law School, Richmond, Va. Two-year  
course of study.

**Washington.**

University of Washington School of Law, Seattle, Wash.  
Three-year course of study.

Gonzaga University Department of Law, Spokane, Wash.  
Three-year course of study.

**West Virginia.**

University of West Virginia College of Law, Morgantown,  
W. Va. Three-year course of study.

**Wisconsin.**

University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wis.  
Three-year course of study.

Marquette University College of Law, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Three-year course of study.

## REPORTS AND DIGESTS AS NEEDED IN A PRIVATE LAW LIBRARY

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### REPORTS AND REPORTERS.

Judge Dillon says in his work on the Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America: "The law, as a result of the ever-occurring changes in the condition of society and in legislation, is constantly changing. The old is, to a great extent, so well settled and known as to have become elementary and indisputable. It is the new that is unknown, and needs interpretation and definition. And as between the old reports and the new, the experience of every lawyer and judge is, I think, to the effect that the new are the most useful because the most needed."

The current supreme court decisions of all the states are published in two editions. In each state the local reports are published as a local series under the auspices of the state. This is commonly known as the "official edition." The current decisions of each state are also published in seven Reporters, making up the National Reporter System. In the Reporters the cases are published first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards replaced by bound volumes for permanent use.

In building up a library of reports, three considerations should be borne in mind: To obtain the books most useful; to buy in such a manner that subsequent purchases will not duplicate the first; and to obtain the books with the smallest expenditure possible. The National Reporter System fulfills all these requirements. The National Reporter System contains the late cases, and it is far better to buy a set of the Reporter System, and thus obtain the later decisions of the whole country back to a given point, than to buy the entire reports of

any one state, the early volumes of which contain little that has not been affirmed in the later reports, or that is not obsolete or so well settled as to be indisputable. The one exception to this rule is in favor of the decisions of one's own state. The set a lawyer first buys is generally that containing the supreme court decisions of his own state, and, as he wishes to increase his library, he can add other reports as he is prepared to do so.

But here, too, the local Reporter containing the opinions of one's own state offers advantages the State Reports cannot give, such as the Key-Numbered Annotations. Many lawyers, therefore, purchase the local Reporter for their state and also the early volumes of the State Reports prior to the Reporter.

If he wishes the reports of any state in full, he can buy the early volumes to the date when their publication commences in the Reporter System at a material saving over the cost of an entire set. The difference in cost between buying the official reports and obtaining the same cases in the Reporter System is well illustrated in the Northeastern Reporter.

The Northeastern Reporter, volumes 1 to 120, contains all the opinions reported in 585 volumes of the Reports of Massachusetts, the New York Court of Appeals, Ohio, Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Appellate Court, and Illinois Supreme Court. The price of the Northeastern, thin paper edition, buckram binding, volumes 1 to 120, inclusive, in 65 books, is \$245. The price of the corresponding state reports is about \$1,350.00. This price is that at which the state reports are sold outside of the particular state. In some of the states a lower price is made to attorneys within the state. But compare this price with that of the Northeastern. The saving is enough to buy a whole law library of digests, text-books and local practice books.

The National Reporter System was begun in 1879 with the Northwestern and extended to cover the entire country by 1887. It now contains more than one-half of the total number of decisions handed down by the courts of last resort of

the country. This, moreover, is the later and therefore the more valuable half, as is demonstrated by the passage quoted by Judge Dillon in the opening paragraph of this article.

For further information on this matter of Reports and Reports send for our booklet entitled, "A Lawyer's Choice of Reports," which we will be pleased to send you with our compliments.

#### **DIGESTS OF REPORTS.**

Few lawyers beginning the practice are able to buy all of the reports which they would like to have. It is no less necessary, however, to consult them constantly. The American Digest System is an adequate substitute and can be used effectively until the lawyer is prepared to increase his library by the addition of other sets of reports. A digest is a compendium, topically arranged, of the holdings set out in the opinions. In other words, it is a boiled down, concentrated extract of the opinions. Putting it in another way: Granting that it is impossible for the lawyer to have all of the reports of all the states, he would have a very effective working library if he could have an edition of reports which contained the headnotes only. If such an edition existed for the reports of all of the states, and these headnotes were arranged topically rather than by cases, he would have simply a digest. This is what has been done in the case of the American Digest System. The Century Digest covers, topically arranged, all of the decisions from 1658 to 1896. The First Decennial Digest covers the decisions from 1897 to 1906, the Second Decennial Digest covers from 1907 to 1916, and the American Digest, Key-Number Series, beginning with volume 1A, the decisions subsequent to 1916. These Digests are arranged on the American Digest Classification which is everywhere recognized as the standard, being not only used in all of the West Publishing Company's digests and indexes but by the authors of many text-books and reports.

With the American Digest System the lawyer can ascertain

without leaving his office what the exact holding is in any case to which he has been referred. This is done through the Complete Table of American Cases which is part of the set. If he has no case in point, but desires to investigate the authorities on the question at hand, by consulting the digest topic, or through the Descriptive Word Index, he can secure a complete brief of all the authorities in point. After this preliminary work of listing the cases has been done he can then go to the law library or to the library of some other attorney to read those opinions which bear most directly on his case. If the lawyer cannot secure access to any desired opinion and that opinion has been reported in the National Reporter System he can obtain a copy from the publishers for twenty-five cents. Typewritten copies of decisions prior to the Reporter System can also be had at small cost.

The great advantage of having the entire case law of the United States arranged on a uniform classification plan is very evident. For instance, the scheme of classification in the local digest of the State Reports and of the indexes in these reports is never the same. If a lawyer commences his investigation by examining the decisions in the Massachusetts Reports he has to spend some time in learning the classification used in that state. If he next turns to the New York Reports or a digest of these reports he finds the scheme of classification different and more time must be spent in mastering this new arrangement. On the other hand the classification scheme of the American Digest System is uniform and the Key-Number System of uniform section numbers in the Key-Number Digests enables him to turn directly from one digest to the other.

Until the lawyer can have in his office the reports which he needs, the American Digest System is the greatest aid to using those to which he has access elsewhere. Furthermore, the digest paragraphs are in themselves so full that reference to the reports will in most cases be found unnecessary.

## THE PURPOSE OF A DIGEST

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When the lawyer learns from his client the history of the transaction regarding which his aid is sought, he usually analyzes the statement, reducing it to its lowest terms, and knows in a general way the legal principle the facts involve. To merely recognize a general principle, however, is insufficient in his work as a practicing lawyer. For example, suppose the facts related involve the rule, "General appearance waives defect in process." To know of this general rule is not enough. He must know what acts of the parties constitute a general appearance, and must learn how courts have applied the rule to like facts. So, to be fully equipped to serve his client, he must know where and how to find the precedents showing such application.

A general rule or principle of law, like general expressions regarding lay matters, implies nothing certain, nothing specific, and can only be construed generally.

The application of the principle to the facts of the case is generally the only difficulty. The principle itself is fixed and well understood, while a small circumstance attending an act may change the application. So a knowledge of the law is to a great degree a knowledge of precedents. In fact, the main use of authorities or decided cases is the recognition of some principle and its application to the particular facts involved, which the court can follow out in deciding the question before it.

It is cases showing the application of the legal principle, and not the principle itself, which the courts of to-day most demand.

Therefore it is not in search for the principles of law the practicing lawyer spends so much time, but to find cases show-



ing how the principles have been applied; and in his search for them he must use the facts as a guide, because the application arises out of the facts, and not vice versa.

Legal publications coming under the category of text-books and books of like nature deal with the law in a general way and are confined largely to abstract statements of principles, and to these the author appends citations to the authorities to which he refers; but it is impossible to tell, without reference to a Digest or the authorities themselves, to what extent or in what particular way the cases cited support the proposition in the text. Text-books and encyclopædias do not give the facts in each case, and therefore cannot show the particular application of the principle involved.

If the lawyer needs to refresh his memory regarding a principle of law, however, then he should resort to text-books and encyclopædias as a valuable aid; but, if he desires to know how the principle has been applied to particular facts, he should resort to Digests, which, if properly constructed, give in concrete form the essential facts and show the application or holding of the court in each case.

It does not suffice the lawyer in his particular case to learn: "The right to defend one's self continues as long as an unjust attack." This principle existed long before courts expressed it. What he wants to learn regarding his case in hand is: Have such acts of parties as he is prepared to show been construed by any courts to be "an unjust attack"? Are there any precedents? And to learn this with certainty he must resort to Digests, which give the facts.

There have been nearly 3,000,000 points of law decided by courts of the United States. These have been collected and systematically arranged in 413 digest groups, which are well-known subjects in law. Ordinarily, to determine the particular subject where a desired point of law has been placed is easy

or not, according as the searcher happens to reason from the same point of view as the editor or author who places it; and this is necessarily so when using either digests, encyclopædias, or text-books. The following pages show how this difficulty is materially lessened by using the Descriptive Word Index, which points the searcher to the particular subject or topic in which the case in point is placed, and aids him in getting a start, by merely using words descriptive of the facts in his case.

#### DESCRIPTIVE WORD INDEX.

The Descriptive Word Index is a compilation of titles, under which are references directing the reader to the various topics and sections in the Decennial Digest. These titles are words descriptive of essential facts which have constituted the several elements of the right of action or defense in decided cases. Many of these titles are words that describe the names of persons, places, and physical things which have been the subject of dispute. Some of them are words that describe a question of law or of fact not directly involving any particular person or thing, but going to particular questions of law and procedure which have been the subjects of dispute, and some of these titles are words that describe a constitutional provision, a legislative act, or a legal doctrine which has been the subject of dispute.

The Descriptive Word Index will aid the searcher when he finds difficulty in getting a start toward finding authorities in point.

When used in connection with Key-Number Digests, it aids in locating the topic and section where the essential facts similar to the facts of the case in hand are digested.

When used in connection with cyclopedias having the Amer-

ican Digest Classification, it aids in locating the topic (not the section) where the general rule involving such facts is stated.

In addition to the many thousand cross-reference titles, and the several hundred thousand cross-reference lines thereunder, the Descriptive Word Index includes every subject or topic title used in Key-Number Digests and every section line under such titles.

The arrangement of the section lines under the titles in the Index, however, is alphabetical, instead of analytical, as in the Digest. Containing all such titles and lines, therefore, it can be used as a complete index to all cases in the Decennial Digest, without regard to the general digest classification.

There are times, also, when those familiar with the classification of the American Digest System, and able analytically to determine the topic under which their desired authorities fall, will get material help from the Descriptive Word Index, where the topic to be examined contains a great many cases and the analysis is correspondingly long.

E. g.: "In an action by a corporation against its officers to recover profits," you desire authorities.

You are morally sure they are to be found under the topic Corporations but just where requires time to search, and in such a live topic the number of varied cases necessitates a rather long analysis; hence, if pressed for time, turn to the cross-reference title Profits in the Descriptive Word Index, and under it will be indicated the exact section, to wit, 319 (1), topic Corporations where such cases are placed.

5/11/20

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**And now  
the  
current  
decisions  
also.**

The classification followed in the Digest System is now extended to the Reporter System. Every point in every new decision is classified by experts for the American Digest System before it is published in the Reporters. Its place in the Digest classification is then editorially indicated by the Key-Number section, adopted in connection with the Decennial and the current American Digests. This Key-Number Annotation is now invariably affixed to every Reporter headnote.

**The  
key  
number.**

The key number thus works backwards and forwards, making the American Digest annotations perpetual, receiving from day to day the new authorities as they come from the courts, and making them instantly accessible to the searcher through the talismanic number.

**The  
future  
cases.**

No other system can possibly accomplish this. No other form of annotations made to-day can carry with them an unerring reference forward through the reports and digests to all future cases in point.

How to  
use  
the  
annota-  
tions. Since these "Universal Annotations" cover all points of law and include all the authorities, past, present and future, the only remaining question is how to find the annotations which are desired at any given time out of the 112,000. This is accomplished readily and effectively in three ways:

First  
way. 1. Through the topical American Digest classification with the aid of the cross-references, and by the descriptive word method. (A "bill of particulars" will be furnished on request.) By this means, the digest annotations can be quickly found by their subject-matter.

Second  
way. 2. Through the Table of Cases published in connection with the Decennial Digests. Any single case becomes "the key to all cases in point." The title of the known case in the Table leads the searcher directly to the "section" in the Century or Decennial Digests from which earlier and later cases in point can be traced mechanically by following the references.

Third  
way. 3. Through the annotations in the National Reporter System. For the past ten years, the Reporters have been annotated with the Key-Number of the Decennial Digests, as described above. Every reported case is thus directly and immediately connected with all the pertinent annotations throughout the entire American Digest System.

In a  
word:

The Reporter System now adds to all the other points of superiority of its service this supreme advantage: Every point in every case is now keyed to the American Digest System, connected automatically and immediately by a simple and positive annotation with all past and future decisions on the same point.

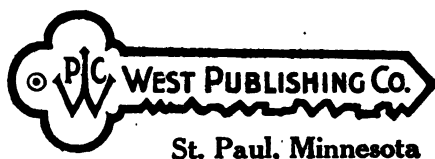
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more  
can be  
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(Court of Appeals of Georgia. Feb. 6, 1915.)

*(Syllabus by the Court.)*

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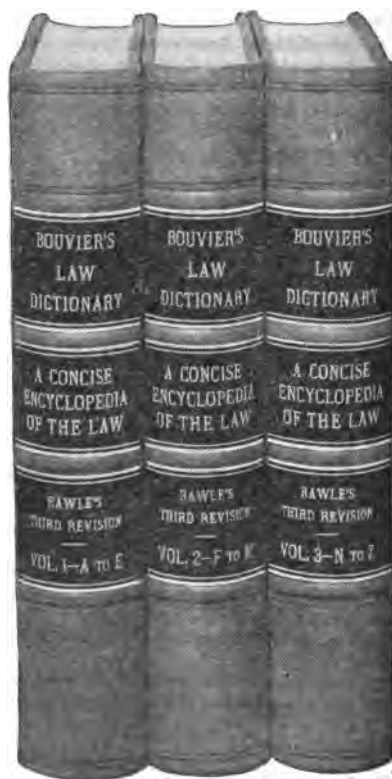


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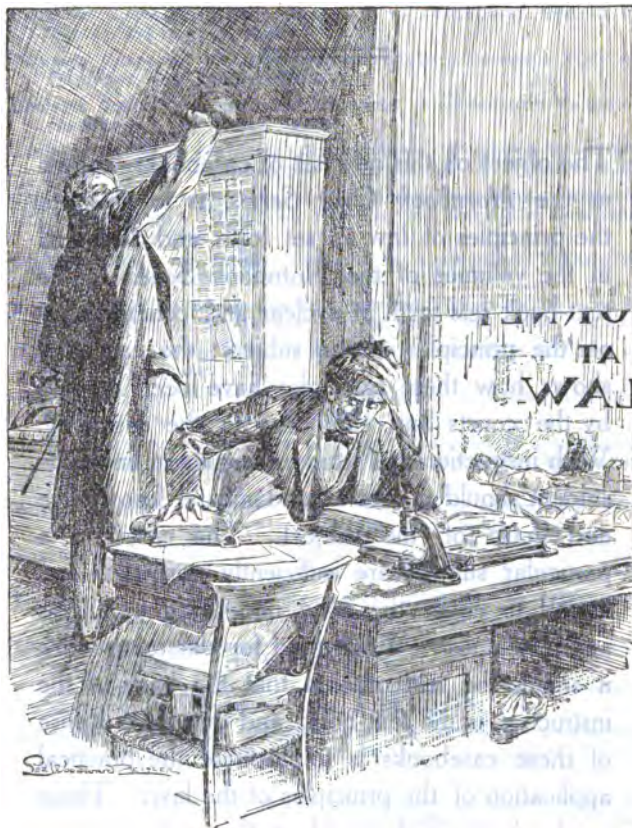
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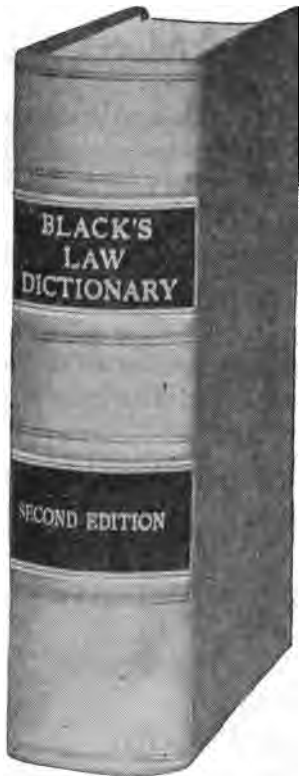
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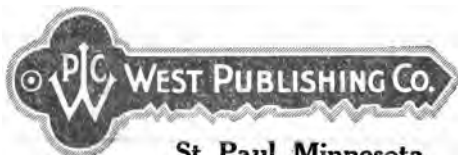
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